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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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tion made to order.

ONE DAY LATER

"Doric" from Yokohama Brings
Papers Up to 21st Instant.

A FIFTY MILLION WAR CREDIT

133,000 Militia Respond to Call—
92 per Cent of Army Reserves
for Duty in Transvaal.

The steamship Doric brings Yokoha-
ma papers of the 21st. The latest tele-
grams published contain little that was
not given exclusively in the Advertiser
of yesterday. The following may be of
interest:

GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

SAIGON, Oct. 16.—A telegram from
Java says that an earthquake has taken
place in Ceram, destroying the town of
Amahay and killing 4,000 persons. Cer-
am is an island of the East Indian Ar-
chipelago, with a population of 195,000.
It belongs to the Dutch. Amahay is a
town on the south coast, situated on a
bay of the same name.

THE BOER WAR.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 20.—The calling
out of the militia was a surprise. One
hundred and thirty-three thousand
have applied to be employed. The army
reserves have responded to the call
splendidly; over 92 per cent have an-
swered the summons. It has been de-
cided to replenish the depleted garri-
sons. The War Credit granted by the
British Parliament amounts to £10,-
000,000 sterling.
The news from Mafeking is doubtful
and disquieting. The latest intelligence
indicates that the Boers have been re-
pulsed with heavy loss, but they began
bombarding the place again with
Krupp guns. The Boers are making a
general advance in Natal, apparently
with the object of enveloping Ladys-
mith. Hitherto there have been only
outpost skirmishes.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

SAIGON, Oct. 20.—The military situa-
tion in South Africa is unchanged. A
battle appears imminent.

SUDAN EXPEDITION.

TOKYO, Oct. 20.—The expedition
against the Kalifa Kadija numbers
9,000 men.

THE FRENCH TRIALS.

SAIGON, Oct. 17.—The examination
of the persons accused of high treason
is continuing in the High Court of the
Senats. Nothing remarkable has oc-
curred. The majority of the accused
refuse to answer any questions.

MAJOR MARCHAND.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 18.—Major Mar-
chand has sounded the French Govern-
ment as to whether he would be al-
lowed to offer his services to the Trans-
vaal Government. The French Gov-
ernment has discouraged the idea.

MUTINY AND MURDER ON THE HIGH SEA.

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFFE, Oct. 19.—The brig Juliana Schlosser,
recently arrived here on her way to
Brazil, and reported that during her
voyage the helmsman had murdered
the captain, the captain's wife and the
mate. The Brazilian Consul asked as-
sistance from the authorities and the
Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella sent
several boats crews to the brig. They
were fired on by the brig's crew and the
marines replied, finally boarding the
brig. Eleven seamen then jumped
overboard but were rescued by the
cruiser's boats and are now imprisoned.
The helmsman committed suicide. An-
other murdered man was found on
board.

THE CANADIAN CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—The complete
list of officers for the South African
contingent is not yet ready, as many
changes are taking place and some ap-
pointments are not yet settled. The de-
lay is retarding recruiting at certain
points.

DISPATCHES CONDENSED.

A movement is on foot to consoli-
date all the cocoa manufacturers of the
United States and Canada.

A woman, supposed to be Mrs. D. J.
Clark of Worcester, Mass., suicided by
jumping off an East Boston ferryboat.
Four sheep herders perished in the
recent storm near Great Falls, Mont.
Eight more are missing.

William H. Appleton, of the firm of
D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New
York, is dead, at the age of 85.
The Forty-sixth Regiment of United
States Volunteers, en route from Mas-
sachusetts to Manila, is held near Cin-
cinnati because of an epidemic of
drunkenness.

Dr. Parkin will resign the principal-
ship of Upper Canada College.

Joe Holland of Montreal and John
Lennan of London, Ont., tramps, have
been given ten and a half years each
for interfering around the G. T. R. depot
at Cornwall.

HON. ALEXANDER YOUNG.



The Newly Appointed Minister of the Interior.
(PHOTO BY WILLIAMS.)

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The appointment of Hon. Alexander
Young to the position of Minister of In-
terior was made yesterday afternoon,
though no official announcement has
yet been made by the Government. It
has been generally understood that the
appointment was tendered to Mr.
Young soon after his arrival from Cal-
ifornia on the Australia last Wednes-
day, and that he notified the Govern-
ment of his acceptance yesterday morn-
ing.

Alexander Young was born in Black-
burn, near Glasgow, Scotland, in the
year 1838, and is thus 66 years of age.
He left London for Vancouver Island
in the year 1860, remaining there for
about a year and a half, at the end of
which term he left for San Francisco,
spending about a year and a half in
that city. Towards the end of 1863 he
returned to his old position on Vancou-
ver island, and in February, 1865, land-
ed in Honolulu, and three days later
entered the employ of the Honolulu
Iron Works as a journeyman pattern-
maker, in which capacity he remained
for three months, when he went to Hilo,
and, in partnership with Wm. Lid-
gate, started a foundry, in that city,
which continued for three years, when
he returned to Honolulu as manager of
the Honolulu Iron Works in 1869,
which position he held till two years
ago, when, having gained a competency
through fifty years' labor, he re-
signed, being succeeded by the present
manager, Mr. Hedemann.
Politically Hon. Alex. Young first be-

came prominent in the movement
against King Kalakaua to secure re-
sponsible government through a rep-
resentative cabinet, supported by and
responsible to the people's elected rep-
resentatives. He was naturally promi-
nent in the succeeding movement
which in January 17, 1893, resulted in
the formation of the Provisional Gov-
ernment and later on the Republic of
Hawaii. While never a candidate for
office, he was induced to run in the
election of 1897 from the district of Ko-
hala, Hawaii, in which he was opposed
by Hon. H. L. Holstein. The result
was so close that the Supreme Court
had to be called on, finally deciding the
election in favor of the present in-
cumbent, Senator H. L. Holstein.

Since his retirement from the man-
agement of the Honolulu Iron Works
Mr. Young has devoted himself largely
to enjoying the leisure he has so well
earned. He purchased an elegant man-
sion in Oakland, California, spending
the summer there and the winter in
this city. He came down on the last
steamer from the Mainland with the
expectation of spending the winter at
his beautiful Waikiki home and re-
turning next April. The honor which
President Dole has conferred on him in
selecting him as one of his most trust-
ed advisers comes to him not only in
the nature of a surprise but also en-
tirely unsought.

Alexander Young also served as a
member of the Constitutional Conven-
tion, and, if memory serves correctly,
as a member of the Council of State for
one term.

COFFEE AND SUGAR IN KONA.

Reports by Recent Visitors to That
District Are Flattering.

Hon. G. K. Wilder, who has just re-
turned from a trip through Kona, re-
ports the heaviest crop of coffee yet
produced in that district. Nor is this
from the fields of wild coffee which
have hitherto been the source of the
main coffee yield in that district. Near-
ly all the cultivated plantations show
tremendous yields and all the mills
are running their full capacity. The
only complaint made by the planters is
the extremely low price of the market
product, which leaves so small a mar-
gin of profit as to be scarcely worth
while. This state of affairs is likely to
continue in spite of careful work in
curing and preparing the coffee for
market until the product of the islands
is sufficiently large to create a market
recognized and influenced by the laws
of supply and demand. At the present
time there is practically no demand for
Hawaiian coffee at its high-grade
prices, because there is no supply
practically recognized by the dealers.
The new Kona Sugar Company is
proceeding rapidly and steadily with
its work and a considerable area is al-
ready in cane. The people about there
look to it as destined to be the making
of Kona. The land is at an elevation
of from 1,200 to 1,700 feet, and it is be-
lieved from the quality of the cane
that much of it will produce from eight
to ten tons per acre. Rose bamboo is
a favorite variety. The great draw-
back to the plantation seems to be the
difficulty that will essentially be en-
countered in transportation, without
railroads or dunes. Another is the
impossibility of plowing. The kiplua
or pick is necessarily the instrument
to be used in preparing the soil for
cultivation.—Hilo Tribune.

AFTERMATH OF THE "AFFAIRE."

PARIS, Oct. 18.—M. Gohier, a writer
of leading articles for the Dreyfusard
organ "Aurore" fought a duel today
with the son of General Mercier, former
Minister of War. M. Mercier was
killed in the duel, but he was thought
to be seriously hurt.

THE SAMOAN ISSUE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Times' cor-
respondent says: "The question of
submitting the Samoan question to ar-
bitration does not meet with approval
in authoritative quarters here."

PORT COLLECTOR TURNER.

Tenders His Resignation to cus-
toms Authorities.

George A. Turner, collector of cus-
toms for this district, has tendered his
resignation to Collector General Stack-
able to take effect November 1. Mr.
Turner will engage in other business
on January 1. In the meantime he will
probably visit the Coast.

Mr. Turner has filled the duties of
collector of customs here for more
than two years past. Prior to his com-
ing to Hilo he was in the statistical de-
partment of the custom-house, Honolu-
lu, and was promoted to his present
position by J. B. Castle, who was then
Collector General. He has given gen-
eral satisfaction and has conscientiously
carried out the rule laid down by his
superiors, though finding so the path
of the average business man in
Hilo has not been a bed of roses. In
his administration of affairs his hon-
esty has remained unquestioned.

The name of his successor has not
been announced, but as Port Surveyor
McCauley is in the direct line of pro-
motion, it is probable he will be as-
signed to the place. Mr. McCauley has
a splendid record in the department in
Honolulu.—Hilo Herald.

WEST INDIAN RECIPROCITY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The latest
aspirants for reciprocity arrangements
are the British Islands of St. Kitts and
Turks Island in the West Indies. The
arrangements so far cover nearly all
the British West Indian possessions,
save these two, and Mr. Tower, the
British Charge, has taken the initial
steps in their behalf.

ADOPTED BY CAPE COLONY.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 20.—Advice
received by Hon. Mr. Mulock state that
Cape Colony has considered it neces-
sary now to adopt penny postage, thus
making a 2-cent rate to all parts of
British South Africa.

BENNETT DEBATES MCUNE.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—Jack Bennett of
McKeessport, Pa., defeated Tom Mc-
Cune of Detroit in a 20-round fight at
the Crescent Athletic Club here last
night.

Trains for transports every day or
night.

TRAMWAYS AGAIN

Minister Young Takes Measures
to Protect the Public.

NOTICE GIVEN TO CLEAR STREETS

Judge Perry Denies Application of
Tramways Company for Modi-
fication of Injunction.

That the Government has taken no
action with regard to the condition of
Union Square has surprised many peo-
ple, but it is explained and partly ex-
cused by the untimely death of Minis-
ter King. The new Minister, Hon.
Alexander Young, has already moved
in the matter and reported in the Cab-
inet meeting yesterday that he had
taken measures to have the square in
front of the Executive building restored
to its normal condition. The first of
these measures consisted in serving the
manager of the Hawaiian Tramways
Company with a peremptory order to
place the square in the same condition
in which it was prior to the tearing up
of the street to lay the track which is
now the subject of the injunction.

Instead of proceeding to do as they
were ordered, the company's attorneys
sought the courts again and yesterday
appeared before Judge Perry with an
application for a modification of the in-
junction. They coolly asked the court
to allow them to complete the track for
which the street is now torn up, agree-
ing to take it up if it should be found
they had no right to lay it. In support
of the motion they offered the peremp-
tory order and notice served on them
by the Interior Department. Judge
Perry promptly denied the motion,
which leaves Minister Young's order in
full force.

Under their charter and the subse-
quent laws affecting tramway compa-
nies and their tracks, the power of the
Minister of the Interior over the tracks
and rights-of-way is in these cases al-
most absolute if he chooses to exert it
to its fullest extent. The public will be
grateful to Minister Young if he con-
tinues to use these powers to the ut-
most, both early and often.

THE AFRICAN SITUATION.

Dispatches to Date Condensed in Small
Paragraphs.

The Boer camp opposite Glencoe is
being strengthened. A Boer patrol
was repulsed opposite Glencoe without
loss of life. Heavier guns are being
forwarded from Trusenburg to the
Boer camp opposite Mafeking. A
cavalry patrol repulsed a party of
Boers below Tintwa Pass leading to
Ladysmith. It is positively asserted
that Mafeking was safe on October 15th,
and that on the 14th the Boers had
been repulsed with a loss of 300 men,
while the British had two killed, two
severely wounded and 12 slightly
wounded. The Basutos and Zulus are
becoming inflamed over Boer outrages
on members of those tribes. One hun-
dred and fifty Basutos reached Cape
Town from Johannesburg with the re-
port that the Boers had robbed them
wholesale and fogged them with black
snake whips. They were given food
and started for home, cheering for the
Queen and chanting war songs. A
Boer attack is expected on the railway
near Colenso. The outposts at Natal,
have had brushes with the enemy. The
Boer object in massing in Bechuanaland
is that it is well stocked with cattle
and that by holding it they secure
a passage for arms from Walvisch Bay,
Damaraland. The Boers have blown
up bridges at fourteen streams and
Molde river, the former north and the
latter south of Kimberley.

SPECIAL LONDON CABLES.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 20.—A Globe
London cable says the Imperial War
Office is making inquiries for Canadian
bay. The cable also says that Lord
Strathcona and Mount Royal has been
asked to become a candidate for the
lord rectorship of Aberdeen Univer-
sity.

BELIEVED TO BE HERBERT.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—The body of
a young man, now believed to be J. J.
Herbert, the missing teller of the de-
funct Ville Marie bank, was found in
Rack River, a short distance north of
this city, yesterday.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Sec-
retary Hay has received notice from
the British Embassy of the approval
by the British Foreign Office of his last
proposition relative to the Alaskan
boundary modus vivendi. Formal con-
firmation of the arrangement will take
place today.

WAILUA AG. CO.

The Stockholders Have a Full
and Interesting Meeting.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF COMPANY

Proposed Compromise of Volun-
tary and Harassing Litigation—
Final Action is Postponed.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Wailua Agricultural Company,
Limited, held a meeting yesterday at
the Chamber of Commerce to consider
the increase of its capital by issuing
10,000 shares of assessable stock at par
amounting to \$1,000,000, as a method of
comprohending the litigation in which
the company is now involved. The
present capital of the company is \$2,-
500,000, of which \$1,500,000 is paid up
stock and \$2,000,000 are assessable
stock.

The extreme importance of the mea-
sure proposed and the interest taken
therein by the stockholders is evi-
denced by the fact that of the 10,000 shares
in litigation the holders of over 9,000
were present or represented at the
meeting, and of the shares not in litiga-
tion, the holders of over 19,000 were
present or represented.

The Chamber of Commerce was filled,
all of the seats being taken and there
being but little standing room left.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COMPROMISE.

Upon the meeting being called to or-
der, Mr. F. M. Hatch offered the fol-
lowing resolution:

"Be it resolved by the stockholders
of the Wailua Agricultural Company,
Limited, in special meeting for this
purpose assembled:

"That, whereas, this company is now
involved in thirty-three suits in equi-
ty, in each of which said suits injunc-
tions have been issued and are now in
force against this company, presenting
it from exercising its powers necessary
to the collection of assessments on one-
half of its working capital, the pay-
ment of which assessments are now
necessary and essential to the benefi-
cial prosecution of the company's busi-
ness, and it is liable to become in-
volved in further suits, both in equity
and at law, all of which will keep this
company in litigation for a long period
of time;

"And whereas such litigation so con-
tinued will embarrass and injure this
company in its business and tend to se-
riously depreciate the value of its prop-
erty and its stock;

"And whereas it is possible to com-
promise and finally settle all of said
litigation by the issue of 10,000 shares
of assessable stock of the company at
par;

"And whereas one of said suits has al-
ready been decided adversely to this
company in the Circuit Court of the
First Judicial Circuit;

"And whereas an appeal by this
company from said decision to the Su-
preme Court will necessarily involve
a period of many months before final
judgment; and if successful will in no
way bar the prosecution of each and
every of the remaining thirty-two
suits;

"And whereas the business of this
company will at an early date, in due
and regular course, require an increase
of working capital of not less than the
par value of said 10,000 shares, viz:
\$1,000,000;

"And whereas the present final set-
tlement of said litigation in its entire-
ty can be accomplished in no other way
and such present settlement of said lit-
igation will be of great benefit to this
company, and to each and every share
of stock in this company;

"Now, therefore, for the purpose of
providing additional necessary capital
with which to carry on the business of
the company, and more particularly
for the purpose of compromising and
finally settling the litigation now pend-
ing against this company, involving
the ownership of certain shares of its
capital stock, the capital stock of this
company is hereby increased to \$4,500,-
000 by the issue of 10,000 new assess-
able shares of the par value of \$100
each;

"And the directors are hereby au-
thorized and directed to issue such
shares in such amounts and to such
persons as may in their discretion be
necessary for the purposes aforesaid."

W. R. Castle seconded the resolution.
The vice president, Mr. Dillingham,
presiding, stated that in the interests of
all concerned, Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston,
who is one of the attorneys in the
pending litigation, had been requested
to make a statement of the facts of the
case and why the compromise was
proposed.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Mr. Thurston said that he would
briefly summarize the origin of the
present suit, which he did as follows:
In June, 1898, Mr. Dillingham, one
of the organizers of the Wailua Agri-
cultural Company, made an agreement
with Soper and Valentine that they
should have the placing of 10,000 shares
of assessable stock.

Later on Soper and Valentine went

(Continued on Page 3.)

MANY BOERS DEAD

Colonel Baden-Powell's Gallant Stand at Mafeking.

BOERS MOWED DOWN BY MAXIMS

Report That Fifteen Hundred More Were Killed by Exploding Mines—Big Fight at Gencoe.

The news from South Africa contained in the exchanges brought by the R. M. S. S. Aorangi, including afternoon papers of the 20th, is quite exciting. While the dispatches concerning the actual fighting are brief and unsatisfactory it is evident that the Boers have met with unexpected reverses and very heavy losses. On the British side the casualties have been few, but General Symons, the second in command at Gencoe, was badly wounded in the stomach, and it is feared will die. Following are condensed dispatches:

THE QUEEN'S FAREWELL

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Queen drove from Balmoral Castle to the Ballater barracks yesterday to bid farewell to the Gordon Highlanders, who are going to the Cape. After reviewing the troops the Queen addressed them as follows: "I am pleased to see you looking so well and fit for duty. You are going on foreign service and I wish you all god-speed. I hope you will return safe and well." The officers were then presented to Her Majesty, the men cheering and the Queen bowing.

SHELLING GLENCOE CAMP.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 20.—At 5:20 this morning a dispatch was received from General Symons announcing that the Boers were shelling Gencoe camp with big guns and troops were moving out to attack them.

FIVE GUNS TAKEN.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A special dispatch from Gencoe, dated 8:25 this morning, announced that the Boer position had been captured after heavy fighting, during which five guns were taken. A later official message was received from Gencoe, time 7:40 this morning, saying that the fighting was still proceeding there and announcing that the Boer strength was about 9,000 men. It appears the Boers placed guns on the hill overlooking the town, opened fire on the camp and the battle became general. The War Office during the morning received a report that General Symons was wounded in the engagement at Gencoe.

IN CONTACT WITH PATROLS.

The War Office also received the following dispatch, dated yesterday evening, from Ladysmith: "The Boers commenced descending the western passes on Tuesday and came in contact with our patrols yesterday. They continued to advance, halting for the night with their left flank at Bester Station, their center at Bluebank and their right more retired. At Acton Tomes, Lieutenant Galloway, of the Natal Carbineers, is missing, and Trooper Spencer, of the Natal Carbineers, was slightly wounded. I moved my camp into the position I have selected, with the object of covering Ladysmith, and hoped today that the Boers might have been sufficiently near me to strike a blow. Today, however, the enemy seems to have retired west, our patrols getting in touch with a comparatively small body at Bester Station. Communication with Gencoe Junction was cut off at Flandlaagte, where they captured a goods train. The Boer force is advancing over Bergsberg Nek. Communication by telegraph is still open via Greytown."

ORDERED TO GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The British Channel Squadron has been ordered to proceed to Gibraltar next Tuesday.

CORRESPONDENTS CAPTURED.

The correspondent of the Morning Post at Ladysmith, in a dispatch sent on Thursday night, confirms the statement that a train had been captured at Flandlaagte and said: "The train was partly made up of four trucks of cattle consigned to the army purveyor of Dundee. It is reported that one British officer and Mr. Mitchell, of the Johannesburg Star, a war correspondent, besides other war correspondents, were captured. The train which preceded the captured train was fired at, but the Boers' attack was unsuccessful. I am informed that there are four trucks of stores at Flandlaagte station. The place is full of rumors of fighting, but there is nothing definite. There are said to be 4,000 Boers with a heavy wagon train encamped near Acton Homes."

THE BOERS SCARED.

GLENCOE, Oct. 18.—(Night)—A report reached camp today that the Boers had been sighted seven miles out. A squadron of the Eighteenth Hussars under Major Laming rode out and advanced the officers' patrol under Lieutenant Cape. On reaching the brow of the hill, beyond Hattingspruit Station they discovered a strong advance party of Boers. The Hussars retired on the main body, which in the meantime had been well handled by being moved under cover and made ready to open fire had the Boers continued their advance. The wily enemy were not to be drawn on. In fact, having met men who were their equals, if not superiors, in swift moves, they, after delivering their fire, hesitated, apparently staggered at their poor success with the rifle, and perceiving the Hussars maneuvered out of range, they turned quickly and retired. The falling light alone prevented the Hussars from following up their advantage, and the enemy, failing to make a further advance, the Hussars returned to camp.

The War Office has received the appended dispatch from Ladysmith, filed at 10:45 a. m. today, from General George Stewart, the general command-

ing in Natal: "The following advices from Gencoe camp are just at hand: The King's Royal Rifles and Dublin Fusiliers are attacking a hill occupied by Boer artillery. They are within 300 yards of the position and advancing under cover of our artillery, about 2,000 range. Scouts report that 9,000 Boers are advancing on Hattingspruit. The Fifteenth Battery and Leicester Regiment have gone to meet them. LADYSMITH, Oct. 20, 9:20 a. m.—An unconfirmed report has been received that the Boer artillery is shelling Dundee."

ENGAGED IN BATTLE.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 20, 11 a. m.—A despatch from Gencoe says that a Boer gun has been captured and that the Devonshire and Dorsetshire Regiments are now engaging the Boers.

A RISE IN KAFFIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The news from Gencoe caused a scene of wild enthusiasm on the Stock Exchange, and Kaffirs rose tremendously.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

The War Office received the following official dispatch from Ladysmith, filed at 3:30 this afternoon: "This is from Gencoe. We were attacked this morning at daylight by a force, roughly estimated at 4,000. They had placed four or five guns in position on a hill, 5,400 yards east of our camp. They fired plugged shells. Their artillery did no damage. Our infantry formed for attack and we got our guns in position. After the position of the enemy had been shelled, our infantry advanced to the attack, and after a hard fight lasting until 1:30 p. m., an almost inaccessible position was taken, the enemy retiring eastward. All the Boer guns have been captured. We can see our soldiers at the top of the hill. Our cavalry and artillery are still out. General Symons is severely wounded. Our losses are heavy. They will be telegraphed as soon as possible."

MAY PROVE FATAL.

There is reason to fear that the wound received by Sir William Symons will prove fatal.

GATE TOOK COMMAND.

A dispatch from Gencoe camp says that when Sir William Symons was wounded in the stomach General Gate assumed command.

PURSUING THE BURGHERS.

It was reported in the House of Commons this evening that the British had captured seventeen guns at Gencoe and that the cavalry were still pursuing the fleeing burghers.

GREAT THEIR JOY.

The news of the battle was received with intense enthusiasm everywhere in town. The public, gathered at the decorations at Lord Nelson's monument preparatory to Trafalgar Day, speedily learned what had happened, and cheers and patriotic songs were continuous. Outside the War Office, where the successive bulletins giving brief pictures of the contest were displayed, an immense crowd gathered vociferously exhibiting joy.

DENIED BY BALFOUR.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons today regarding the rumored purchase of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain, Mr. Balfour said no arrangement had been made for such a transaction. Replying to a question as to Samoa, he said no decision had yet been reached with reference to the future administration of the islands and the matter was still under consideration.

NEW FLYING SQUADRON.

The afternoon papers publish dispatches from Portsmouth pointing to the formation of a new flying squadron.

MONTREAL ENTHUSIASTIC.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—At an enthusiastic public meeting of citizens called by proclamation of Mayor Prefontaine, held at the Board of Trade today, a committee of leading citizens was appointed to provide comfort and attention to the Canadian South African contingent.

OTTER A PROUD MAN.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—At the garrison dinner last evening Colonel Otter said he was intensely proud of being selected to command the Canadian contingent and would endeavor to do his duty to his Queen and country and the men. Major McKay, of Quebec, said that if a thousand French-Canadians were called there would be a hearty response.

OFFERED THEIR SERVICES.

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—Miss Rose Fairbanks of this city and Miss Eaton of Truro, N. S., have offered their services as nurses to the Canadian South African contingent.

THE CANADIAN FORCE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—Colonel Foster, chief staff officer, went to Montreal this morning to look over the sardinian and see what changes are necessary in her internal fittings.

The list of officers of the South African contingent is still incomplete. Lieutenant Ogilvie, R.C.A., goes in place of Lieutenant Kaye with the New Brunswick contingent.

Major Arnold of the Ninetieth, Winnipeg, has been definitely appointed to complete the list of officers of the western company.

The Government has offered to send five members of the postoffice to represent that department in the Transvaal should the Imperial authorities see fit to accept.

The contract for the carriage of mails has been awarded again to the Elder Dempster Line.

JAMES REED INJURED.

Mr. James Reed struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whisky in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Mr. Reed is one of the leading merchants of Clay Court House, Va. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for B. L.

THE CUP IS OURS

American Yacht Wins the Third Race for Supremacy.

THE YANKEE BOAT IS THE BETTER

The Final Race Won by the Columbia by Six Minutes and Eighteen Seconds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Both yachts passed out of the Hook at 9 o'clock under sail. At 9:40 there was a strong northeast wind blowing about 15 knots. The surface of the ocean was covered with white caps and there was every prospect of a quick race. The preparatory gun was fired at 10:45, the warning gun at 10:50. The official time of start was Shamrock, 11:00:34, and Columbia, 11:01:35. The course is to south by west 15 miles down the Jersey coast and return. The Columbia was reported as having some trouble with her spinnaker, but at 11:08 1/2 it was reported to be drawing well. At 11:10 the Shamrock had still a slight lead, though the Columbia seemed to be drawing up on her, the Shamrock's spinnaker not being well broken but at the head. At 11:12 the Columbia was again reported to be gaining and the wind was then blowing 30 miles an hour from the northeast. At 11:30 the Columbia was again reported as having trouble with her spinnaker and at 11:32 with six miles of the course covered the Shamrock still had a lead of 200 yards. The Columbia's spinnaker continued to give trouble and at 11:43 it was stated that the Shamrock was increasing her lead. Passing Long Branch, some 10 miles from the start, it was estimated that the Shamrock led by 55 seconds. Immediately after that the Columbia commenced to close up the gap, though both boats were sailing very fast and their sails were drawing well. Asbury Park reported the yachts as 200 yards apart four miles from the stake boat. It had been a beautiful race up to that point. The Columbia continued to crawl up and passing the Shamrock rounded the outer mark at 12:18:30, the Shamrock being 40 seconds later. At 12:22 both yachts were pitching heavily, but the Columbia was to windward and still leading. On the return Asbury Park estimated that the Columbia was leading by about one-fourth of a mile. Long Branch at 12:43:30 reported the Shamrock gaining. Both boats were pointing high and at times the sea broke completely over them. At 12:49 the breeze seemed to be increasing and the yachts were under jibs, staysails and mainsails only. At 12:53 the Columbia was increasing her lead. The sea was washing her from stem to stern, but she was pointing high and driving along at a high rate of speed. At 12:50 she had a good half-mile of a lead. Both were on the starboard tack and had covered about a mile and a half on the way towards the finish line. At 1:10 the boats were on the starboard tack off Long Branch with the Shamrock seemingly three-fourths of a mile in the rear. At 1:25 the Columbia was about seven miles from the lightship and the Shamrock seemed to be cutting down the Columbia's lead. The Shamrock has certainly been giving a splendid exhibition of sailing. At 1:53 the Columbia was 4 1/2 miles from the finish line. The Shamrock was laying over under heavy press of sail. She had her clubtopsail out, though the Columbia had not, and she was lessening the gap. At 2:02 both were headed for the finish line. At 2:26 it was estimated from the Highlands that the Columbia was a short mile from the finish line, and that she might touch the line on the next tack. The Columbia crossed the line, unofficial, at 2:40:30. The Shamrock is two-thirds of a mile astern. The Shamrock crossed the line at 2:45:25.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The official summary is as follows: Start—Shamrock, 11:00:34; Columbia, 11:01:35. Finish—Columbia, 2:40:00; Shamrock, 2:45:17. Elapsed time—Columbia, 3:38:25; Shamrock, 3:44:43.

Roderick Dhu Arrives.

The Roderick Dhu arrived on Monday last with a cargo valued at \$120,000.68 and the following passengers: Mrs. W. A. Ray, Mrs. J. A. Ray and three children, A. M. Coughy, W. Ebeling, Mrs. N. Ebeling, Mr. W. L. Ferris, M. Morris, Mrs. W. A. Maydwell, Dr. P. A. Rice, Mrs. O. A. Rice, Mrs. H. G. Cameron, Miss F. W. Smith, A. F. Rooker, F. Dell, C. A. Roque, G. H. Leverin, Miss M. H. Tracy.—Hilo Tribune.

Hilo Resolutions.

Resolutions of sympathy and condolence with the family of the late Minister James A. King were passed in Hilo at meetings of residents in both the District and Circuit Courts on Wednesday last.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

Rheumatism

is a disease of the blood. Local applications may furnish temporary relief, but to CURE the disease it is necessary to treat it through the blood.

Locomotor Ataxia

is a disease of the nerves. The one successful method of treatment is by a remedy that will restore nutrition to the nerves. Such a remedy is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

These pills are a specific in cases of Rheumatism, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, and other diseases of the blood and nerves, because they supply the necessary elements to build up the blood and strengthen the nerves. It is in this way that the pills effect so many cures in diseases of apparently widely different character.

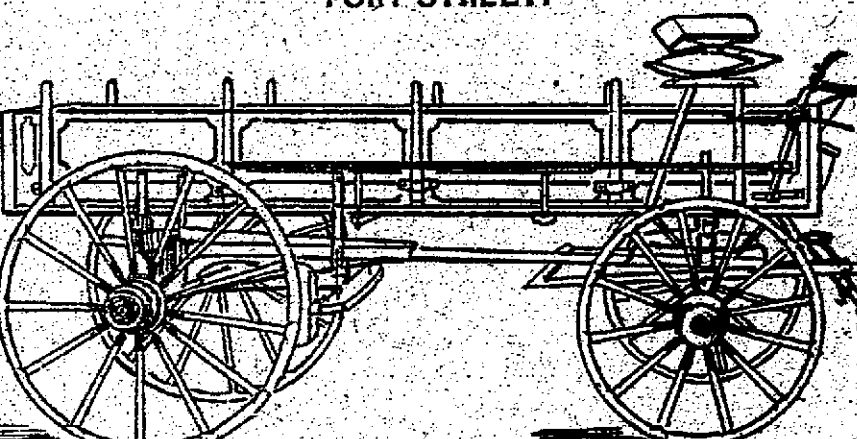
Frank Long, who lives near Lenon, Mich., says: "I was first taken with a pain in my back. The physician pronounced my case muscular rheumatism, accompanied by lumbago. My disease gradually became worse until I thought death would be welcome release. 'I was finally induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, and after using five boxes was entirely cured. Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life.'"

Edwin R. Tripp, Postmaster of Middleburg Centre, N. Y., said: "I was attacked by what I learned was locomotor ataxia. Two skillful doctors did everything they could for me. I became worse, could not move even about the room. I did not expect to live very long. 'The turning point was a newspaper article. It told how a man, who had suffered as I, and been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took two boxes of the pills; then four more boxes. My gain was steady; my return to health was a source of daily gratification. In all I took eighteen boxes of the pills before I was entirely well. I owe my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.'"

Sworn to before me at Venice, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1900.
G. R. GOLDENBETH, Justice of the Peace.

The full name is on each package. Sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid by Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price per box, 6 boxes, \$2.50.

G. SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE REPOSITORY



Keeps Constantly on Hand a Full Line of

Studebaker Farm Wagons, Lumber Wagons, Delivery Spring Wagons, Plantation and Contractors Dump Carts

A FULL LINE OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

Sole Agent for the Studebaker Goods.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED

General Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

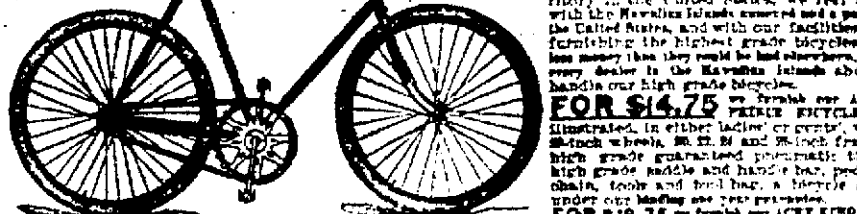
Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles

Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

\$14.75 SPECIAL FOR HAWAII.



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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scrofula. Cures Itch. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Cleans the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, it is warranted free from anything injurious to the system. For full particulars, send for a free trial to the Proprietors, who will send you a trial bottle to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 10, 25, and 50 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity, viz., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINDCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Workless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lindcoln and Midland Continental Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd. HONOLULU. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

WAILUA AG. CO.

(Continued from Page 1.)

to San Francisco for the purpose of placing these shares.

Mr. Dillingham claimed that his agreement with Soper and Valentine could be cancelled by him at any time prior to their selling the shares, and in September, 1898, he notified them that their authority to sell the shares was cancelled.

Mr. Dillingham thereupon proceeded to dispose of these 10,000 shares in Honolulu.

Soper and Valentine refused to recognize Dillingham's authority to cancel their agreement and proceeded to sell the shares in San Francisco.

These transactions resulted in two sets of claimants for these 10,000 shares, one in San Francisco and one in Honolulu.

The company had recognized the Honolulu subscribers, entered their names on the corporation books and accepted the first assessment from them.

On behalf of themselves and those to whom they had sold stock, Soper and Valentine thereupon brought suit against Dillingham and the company for the purpose of obtaining compensation for the sale and to procure the shares with which to carry out the sales made by them, and procured the issuance of an injunction prohibiting the company from issuing the 10,000 shares to the Honolulu subscribers.

Later the San Francisco subscribers had filed similar suits in equity to secure the stock, an injunction being issued in each case against the company prohibiting it from issuing shares to the Honolulu subscribers.

The Soper suit was, after a trial of seven weeks in the Circuit Court, decided in favor of Soper's views of the law, and the company was ordered to issue the shares in question to the San Francisco subscribers.

Dillingham and the company had the privilege of appeal from this decision.

THE COMPROMISE PROPOSITION. Meanwhile a proposition of compromise had been presented to Soper and the San Francisco subscribers which they were willing to accept.

So far as Dillingham's personal liability to Soper was concerned, that would be settled by itself and had nothing to do with the company.

So far as the company was concerned the compromise proposed was, that the company should issue 10,000 shares of assessable stock of a par value of \$1,000,000 to the Honolulu subscribers, the San Francisco subscribers having been decreed by the Circuit Court to be the owners of the stock already authorized.

This compromise was first proposed on behalf of Soper when the litigation first began and at that time was refused by Dillingham and the company.

Later the San Francisco subscribers had repeated the offer, which was again refused.

The proposition now made is therefore the third time that it has been up for consideration.

The suggestion had been made that the proposition was one to help Mr. Dillingham out of a hole.

Certainly neither Soper nor Valentine nor the San Francisco subscribers had that object in view. Each of them in his own interest had agreed to the compromise. It was a cold-blooded business proposition for the company to consider whether or not it was for its interests to approve of the compromise.

DIVERSE INTERESTS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the company were divisible into three classes, each having interests more or less distinct from the others. The three classes are:

1. The so-called Dillingham subscribers.

2. The holders of paid up stock.

3. The holders of assessable stock not involved in the litigation.

There could be no question but that the compromise would be beneficial to the Dillingham subscribers.

There was a decree of court deciding that they were not entitled to the stock and that the San Francisco subscribers were.

The burden was upon the Honolulu subscribers to obtain recognition of their claim.

A measure which would give them the stock would be therefore beneficial to them.

THE STOCK NOT IN LITIGATION.

The distinct interest of the assessable stock not in litigation from that of the paid up stock and the Dillingham stock consisted in the following facts:

(1) The injunction of the court prevented the company from issuing shares to the Dillingham subscribers.

(2) This gave the Dillingham subscribers the right to refuse to pay their assessments unless they received the stock or secured receipts therefor, and a very large number of them had so refused.

(3) The result of this situation was that in order to enable the company to continue its business, assessments had to be levied more frequently in order to secure money from owners of the stock not in litigation; or, in other words, the company was able to call assessments from only one-half of the assessable stock of the company; 60 per cent, or \$600,000 of this had already been levied, leaving only \$400,000 to be collected.

The result was that the shares not in litigation were being compelled to pay more than their pro rata amount of the total assessable capital, and even when that was all called in it would not be enough to carry on the company.

Until the injunctions in question were removed there was no power in the company to collect the assessments due on the Dillingham stock.

Unless money could be had from some source the company could not go on.

The unliquidated assessable stock was therefore especially injured by the continuance of the litigation by being obliged to carry the company without assistance from the Dillingham shares.

THE PAID UP STOCK.

The right to the paid up stock was not what was at issue and applied to all the stock of the company, viz:

That so long as the litigation lasted

the company could not secure funds with which to develop the plantation and carry on its business.

PROBABLE DURATION OF LITIGATION.

If this compromise were not made and the appeal went on the situation would be as follows:

The Supreme Court term has just closed. It would not sit again for two months. It would then remain in session for a month hearing cases. Its custom is to dispose of simple cases, reserving the complicated ones to the last.

This was one of the most complicated cases, both as to law and fact, ever tried before this court.

There would be no probability of securing a decision within less than six months and a decision might not be obtained for a year. The first stage of the litigation had already lasted eleven months.

During all this time the inability of the company to collect its assessments would continue.

IF THE APPEAL IS SUSTAINED.

If the appeal of Dillingham and the company is sustained, then there is nothing to prevent the other thirty-two suits already filed, with several more which could be filed, beginning all over again in the Circuit Court and continuing for an unknown length of time, the injunctions in each case preventing the company from issuing the stock, and so far as any ability to collect assessments is concerned, leaving it in the same position that it now is.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL NEEDED ANYWAY.

The speaker understood that full development of the plantation would in any event need another \$1,000,000 of capital which would have to be provided shortly.

From the standpoint of the depreciation of the stock by the issuance of additional capital, it would make no difference whether that capital were issued now or a year from now.

Irrespective of the fact that an issue would end the entire litigation and relieve the company from its financial embarrassment it would be of benefit to both the Dillingham stockholders and the assessable stock not in litigation, in that it would provide 30,000 shares on which to collect the payment of expenses, instead of only 20,000, the present number. This would require the present assessable stockholders to pay in only two-thirds of the amount of assessments, which they would otherwise have to pay within a given time.

It has been suggested that the issuance of an additional 10,000 shares would depreciate the stock.

This did not seem probable in view of the fact that the stock was to be paid for in cash to the amount of \$1,000,000, and that it would relieve the company entirely from the embarrassment under existing circumstances could not but be injurious to it.

MR. ENA OBJECTS.

Hon. John Ena stated that Mr. Thurston had said that the San Francisco subscribers approved of this compromise. He wanted to say that he was a San Francisco subscriber and he did not approve of it and had told his attorney, Mr. McClanahan, that he would not consent to it.

MANAGER GOODALE PRESENTS SOME FIGURES.

W. W. Goodale, the manager of the company, presented the following facts in relation to the financial status of the company:

He stated that all the assessments levied, amounting to over \$900,000, had been spent; that Castle & Cooke had advanced \$325,000 in addition, which had also been spent, and was now due them; that the mill which had been ordered and would have to be paid for within a year from now would cost not less than \$500,000; that within the year ensuing, expenditures for additional pumps and railroad equipment would have to be made to the amount of \$270,000; and also the expense of running the plantation until the crop of 1901 began to come in, would have to be provided for.

MR. TENNEY WANTS TO HEAR.

Mr. Tenney, of Castle & Cooke, stated that a number of stockholders had been to Castle & Cooke and objected to the proposed issue of stock, and that there had been a great deal of talk on the streets and elsewhere against the proposition, the suggestion even being made that the proposition was a sinful one. He thought that now was the time for anyone objecting to the measure to state his reasons therefor, and give the assembled stockholders the benefit of those reasons, so that the objections to the measure, as well as the arguments in behalf of it, could be considered.

MR. MAGOON'S OBJECTIONS.

Mr. J. A. Magoon stated that the reasons presented by Mr. Thurston did not convince him; that it seemed to him that the controversy was one with which the company had nothing to do; that it was simply a question between one set of people who wanted to be stockholders and another set of people who wanted to be stockholders; that until this question was decided by the court the company had nothing to do with the matter, and was simply a nominal party to the suit and would obey the final order of the court as to which set of claimants should have the stock.

That as to obtaining funds to carry on the business of the company he thought the company could compel the Dillingham subscribers to pay their assessments by threatening to sell their stock if they did not pay up, and if they did not pay then the directors should immediately proceed to sell the stock at auction according to law; that if new stock were to be issued the present stockholders should be allowed to subscribe thereto pro rata.

ATTORNEY MCCLANAHAN HAS SOME VIEWS.

Mr. McClanahan, of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, stated that he would speak, first, as attorney for the San Francisco claimants, and second, as a stockholder himself.

It did not lie in the power of the San Francisco subscribers as a matter of right to object to the proposed issue of additional stock of the company for the purpose indicated. The court had decreed that Mr. Dillingham was entitled to the stock and that the San Francisco subscribers and if this decree was carried out it would be all that they could ask for, as there is no injunction against the company restraining them from increasing their capital stock.

MAGOON'S SUGGESTIONS UNTERMINABLE.

That as to Mr. Magoon's proposition to issue shares pro rata to present stockholders, he would say that unless the San Francisco subscribers were recognized and allowed their pro rata he should immediately procure an injunction stopping the issue of the shares; while if the Honolulu subscribers were not recognized they would doubtless do the same. Moreover, the company could not now sell the delinquent shares, as proposed by Mr. Magoon, because there were thirty-three injunctions prohibiting it.

The company was completely blocked from pursuing either course suggested by Mr. Magoon.

He stated further that personally as a stockholder of the Wailua Agricultural Company he was in favor of a compromise along the lines suggested, for he saw the importance of removing the many obstacles now blocking the early development of the company's property; that it was in the interest of the company to speedily take advantage of the now favorable conditions of the sugar market.

If the company was to be hampered and embarrassed by long and troublesome litigation, by the time it was ended sugar stock investments might not be held in the same favor as today and the holders of the stock would lose through this litigation the opportunity of realizing the present high prices of sugar and sugar stock.

He especially emphasized the fact that sugar stocks would reach the climax of desirable investment within the next few years and that nothing should be put in the way of this company that might retard the full, free and early development of its property.

That the settlement of the present litigation in the manner proposed would remove every obstacle and permit of a speedy development of the property, he was certain.

F. M. HATCH, a stockholder himself and the attorney for the company, and Dillingham in the pending litigation, stated that from remarks made by Mr. Magoon he did not think the latter was fully aware of the status of the present litigation.

WAILUA COMPANY VITALLY INVOLVED.

The controversy which is pending in the courts is not a matter solely between Messrs. J. H. Soper and E. S. Valentine on the one part and E. F. Dillingham on the other part. The Wailua Agricultural Company, Limited, is a party and a party in interest. This is one of the results which follow from Judge Perry's decision. Judge Perry has held that the persons in Honolulu who claim to be entitled to the shares for which Mr. Dillingham subscribed, viz: the 10,000 shares in dispute, do not hold them under a sale from Mr. Dillingham. The fact of a sale was alleged and relied upon as one ground of defense. Judge Perry has distinctly held that no sale took place from Mr. Dillingham to these parties. These persons appear on the stock books of the Wailua Agricultural Company, Limited, as stockholders. If they do not hold by purchase from Mr. Dillingham they hold as subscribers. It must follow therefore that the Wailua Agricultural Company, Limited, has incurred a liability to these persons by accepting their subscriptions and entering their names on their stock books as members of the corporation. The decision rendered holds that these Honolulu subscribers, claiming under Mr. Dillingham, cannot have the shares to which they lay claim. The questions which will arise between them and the Wailua Agricultural Company, Limited, have not been settled by this decision; but it follows from the reasoning of the decision that they have equities, and probably very strong ones against the Wailua Agricultural Company. It is plain, therefore, that the Wailua Agricultural Company has a distinct interest to obtain a settlement of all these questions. Its position is not simply that of a disinterested observer.

COMPROMISE IN INTEREST OF ALL.

I submit that the stockholders who hold paid up shares, and the class who derived their shares from Messrs. Castle & Cooke, are also directly interested in bringing about a speedy termination of the litigation. As I look at it, their loss in case the capital is now increased and they do not receive any of the new shares will not be anywhere near as great as the loss which will result from the depreciation of their shares in case this litigation continues for an indefinite period, as it bids fair to. Nothing but the termination of all these suits will give the stock an opportunity to reach its real value in the market. The longer the litigation continues the greater the depreciation will be.

MR. ENA CONVINCED.

Mr. John Ena stated that since he had objected earlier in the meeting to the compromise, he had been considering the matter and would withdraw his objections to the proposed compromise.

A. B. WOOD of Henry Waterhouse & Co., stated that he represented about 500 paid up shares and 3,000 shares of the Dillingham stock. He was not undecided as to what the best interests of the company and those he represented were, but had been listening to all that was said on the subject and had slowly come to the conclusion that the compromise was for the best interests of all concerned and he therefore favored it.

WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

John F. Colburn asked who was going to vote the 10,000 shares of the Dillingham stock.

Secretary Tenney replied that by consent of the parties to the litigation, for the purpose of voting upon this question, the Honolulu subscribers to paid stock would be allowed to vote that stock.

MR. DILLINGHAM EXPLAINS.

Mr. Dillingham stated that he thought it was due himself and the stockholders that they should know the conditions under which this propo-

ried out it would be all that they could ask for, as there is no injunction against the company restraining them from increasing their capital stock.

MAGOON'S SUGGESTIONS UNTERMINABLE.

That as to Mr. Magoon's proposition to issue shares pro rata to present stockholders, he would say that unless the San Francisco subscribers were recognized and allowed their pro rata he should immediately procure an injunction stopping the issue of the shares; while if the Honolulu subscribers were not recognized they would doubtless do the same. Moreover, the company could not now sell the delinquent shares, as proposed by Mr. Magoon, because there were thirty-three injunctions prohibiting it.

The company was completely blocked from pursuing either course suggested by Mr. Magoon.

He stated further that personally as a stockholder of the Wailua Agricultural Company he was in favor of a compromise along the lines suggested, for he saw the importance of removing the many obstacles now blocking the early development of the company's property; that it was in the interest of the company to speedily take advantage of the now favorable conditions of the sugar market.

If the company was to be hampered and embarrassed by long and troublesome litigation, by the time it was ended sugar stock investments might not be held in the same favor as today and the holders of the stock would lose through this litigation the opportunity of realizing the present high prices of sugar and sugar stock.

He especially emphasized the fact that sugar stocks would reach the climax of desirable investment within the next few years and that nothing should be put in the way of this company that might retard the full, free and early development of its property.

That the settlement of the present litigation in the manner proposed would remove every obstacle and permit of a speedy development of the property, he was certain.

F. M. HATCH, a stockholder himself and the attorney for the company, and Dillingham in the pending litigation, stated that from remarks made by Mr. Magoon he did not think the latter was fully aware of the status of the present litigation.

WAILUA COMPANY VITALLY INVOLVED.

The controversy which is pending in the courts is not a matter solely between Messrs. J. H. Soper and E. S. Valentine on the one part and E. F. Dillingham on the other part. The Wailua Agricultural Company, Limited, is a party and a party in interest. This is one of the results which follow from Judge Perry's decision. Judge Perry has held that the persons in Honolulu who claim to be entitled to the shares for which Mr. Dillingham subscribed, viz: the 10,000 shares in dispute, do not hold them under a sale from Mr. Dillingham. The fact of a sale was alleged and relied upon as one ground of defense. Judge Perry has distinctly held that no sale took place from Mr. Dillingham to these parties. These persons appear on the stock books of the Wailua Agricultural Company, Limited, as stockholders. If they do not hold by purchase from Mr. Dillingham they hold as subscribers. It must follow therefore that the Wailua Agricultural Company, Limited, has incurred a liability to these persons by accepting their subscriptions and entering their names on their stock books as members of the corporation. The decision rendered holds that these Honolulu subscribers, claiming under Mr. Dillingham, cannot have the shares to which they lay claim. The questions which will arise between them and the Wailua Agricultural Company, Limited, have not been settled by this decision; but it follows from the reasoning of the decision that they have equities, and probably very strong ones against the Wailua Agricultural Company. It is plain, therefore, that the Wailua Agricultural Company has a distinct interest to obtain a settlement of all these questions. Its position is not simply that of a disinterested observer.

COMPROMISE IN INTEREST OF ALL.

I submit that the stockholders who hold paid up shares, and the class who derived their shares from Messrs. Castle & Cooke, are also directly interested in bringing about a speedy termination of the litigation. As I look at it, their loss in case the capital is now increased and they do not receive any of the new shares will not be anywhere near as great as the loss which will result from the depreciation of their shares in case this litigation continues for an indefinite period, as it bids fair to. Nothing but the termination of all these suits will give the stock an opportunity to reach its real value in the market. The longer the litigation continues the greater the depreciation will be.

MR. ENA CONVINCED.

Mr. John Ena stated that since he had objected earlier in the meeting to the compromise, he had been considering the matter and would withdraw his objections to the proposed compromise.

A. B. WOOD of Henry Waterhouse & Co., stated that he represented about 500 paid up shares and 3,000 shares of the Dillingham stock. He was not undecided as to what the best interests of the company and those he represented were, but had been listening to all that was said on the subject and had slowly come to the conclusion that the compromise was for the best interests of all concerned and he therefore favored it.

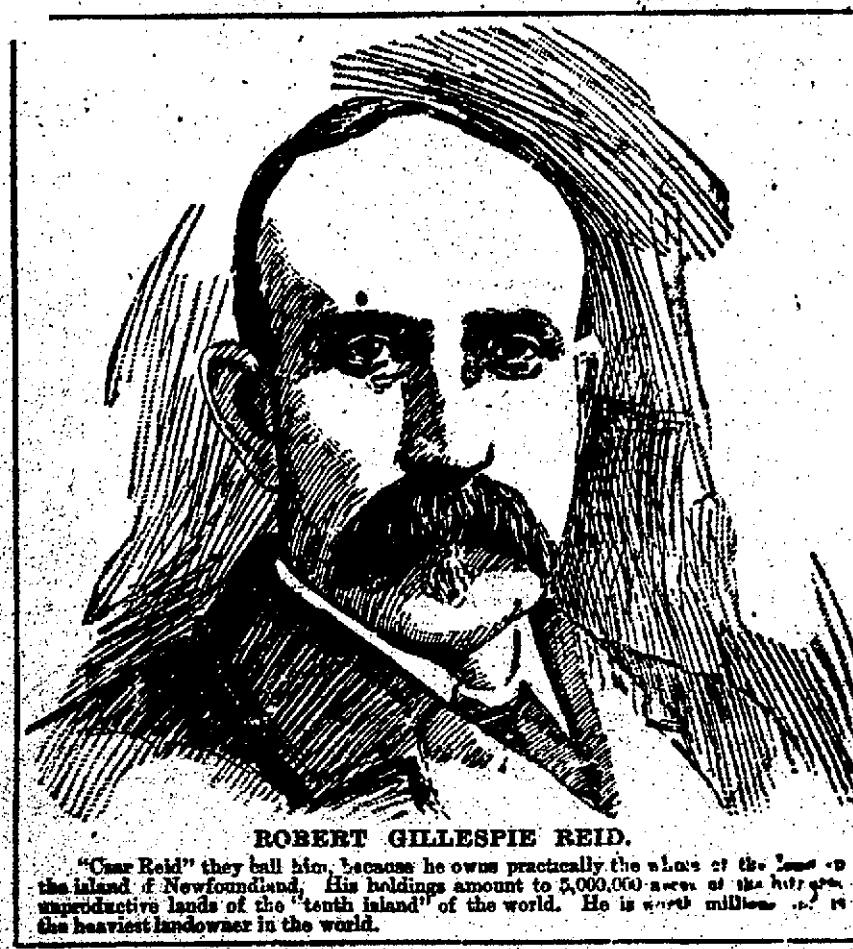
WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

John F. Colburn asked who was going to vote the 10,000 shares of the Dillingham stock.

Secretary Tenney replied that by consent of the parties to the litigation, for the purpose of voting upon this question, the Honolulu subscribers to paid stock would be allowed to vote that stock.

MR. DILLINGHAM EXPLAINS.

Mr. Dillingham stated that he thought it was due himself and the stockholders that they should know the conditions under which this propo-



ROBERT GILLESPIE REID.

"Dear Reid" they call him, because he owns practically the whole of the island of Newfoundland. His holdings amount to 3,000,000 acres of the best, unproductive lands of the "tenth island" of the world. He is worth millions.

sition had been brought before the meeting.

After the decision was rendered by Judge Perry, the other day, it was his intention to immediately appeal the case. Certain of the largest owners of paid up stock, in no way directly involved in this litigation, had come to him and urged upon him that if a compromise of the litigation could be effected by the issuance of these 10,000 shares it was not right that he (Dillingham) should carry on this litigation under existing conditions without letting the stockholders as a whole know fully what the situation was and allowing them to say whether they considered it in their interest to compromise the litigation. After consultation with the agents, Castle & Cooke, and his attorney, Mr. Hatch, he had decided to take this course. If the stockholders did not want the compromise, he would, for his part, say "let the cart drive on"; that more than a majority of the stock was in favor of the compromise; but he did not propose to attempt to cram anything down the throats of the stockholders, and as the matter was one of the utmost importance he would suggest that an adjournment be taken in order to allow the stockholders ample time for consideration.

MR. TENNEY stated that although Castle & Cooke were among the largest stockholders and very heavily interested in financing the company, they did not wish to force the question, and he would make the motion that the company adjourn until Wednesday, November 1, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The motion was carried.

WHY EXPERIMENT ON YOURSELF. With remedies of doubtful utility, when you can get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which has stood the test of time? Twenty-five years' sale and use have proven that remedy to be a prompt and certain cure for colds. It will cure a cold in a day if taken as soon as the cold has been contracted, and before it has settled in the system. Sold by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. R. B. Williams will probably leave for the Coast with Mrs. Williams by the first of next month. It is Dr. Williams' intention to go to New York for an extended course of post-graduate work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SECOND TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899

THE WAILUA LITIGATION.

The affairs of private corporations are ordinarily of no special interest to the general public, but the status of the Wailua Agricultural Company has become a matter of general public interest for a number of reasons.

Its stock is owned by nearly 600 persons. It has deservedly been considered one of the most promising of the recently floated plantations, and the pressure to obtain its stock has resulted in the heaviest litigation ever before the courts of this country.

Two sets of subscribers are claiming 10,000 shares of stock worth a par value of \$1,000,000 and now worth on the market about \$1,500,000. One set are known as the "San Francisco subscribers," the other as the "Honolulu subscribers."

The company has recognized the Honolulu subscribers, received one assessment from them and entered their names on its books. The San Francisco subscribers have brought thirty-three suits in equity to compel the company to issue the shares to them and have secured injunctions prohibiting the issuing of shares to their rivals.

Circuit Judge Perry has just decided in favor of the San Francisco subscribers.

Meanwhile, the company being unable to deliver shares, both of the rival sets of claimants refuse to pay assessments. The company cannot enforce payment against the Honolulu subscribers by selling the shares, because it is placarded thirty-three deep with injunctions prohibiting it from disposing of the shares. It cannot proceed against the San Francisco subscribers, because it does not recognize them and has already recognized the Honolulu people; and if the shares are issued to the San Francisco people the Honolulu claimants threaten to immediately bring suit against the company for the shares which they have partly paid for and which the company has agreed to issue to them. Meanwhile the expense of developing the plantation is going on. Assessments to the amount of \$900,000 have been collected and spent, and Castle & Cooke have had to advance the company \$325,000 which is now due, and there is no money in the treasury.

A mill must be erected costing \$500,000, and pumps and railroads to the amount of \$270,000 must be paid for during the coming year, besides the running expenses for fourteen months, at least \$40,000 a month, or \$600,000, making a total necessary expenditure within the next fourteen months of \$1,835,000 with no allowance for further development.

To meet this there is available \$400,000 not yet paid in by the assessable stock not in litigation, and during the course of next year a small sugar crop amounting to about \$400,000. The Editor of this paper owns no Wailua stock. Moreover he is a member of the Bar and as such is in duty bound to cheer on a course which would appear to promise a lucrative practice to a large number of his professional brethren for several years to come. But leaving the lawyers out of consideration, the best interests of the stockholders and the company would seem to be served by delivering the company from the injunctions now crushing the life out of it, and the cloud of litigation pending and in prospect which if allowed to go on bid fair to involve in ruin one of the best enterprises in the country.

THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

De Toqueville said fifty years ago in his "Democracy in America," that the rule of the majority in the United States was that of a tyrant. He was a profound believer in the cause of democracy, but in a cold analysis of its workings, saw how the theory of self-government was seriously qualified. For, if six millions of voters and free men must submit to what they conscientiously believe to be the unwise and disastrous rule of seven millions of other voters, called the "majority," there is practically no self-rule for the six millions. Their only protection against this absolute power of the majority is to furiously resist it in speech and document.

The attitude of Mr. Edward Atkinson and his friends, the Anti-Imperialists, shows the curious working out of the theory of democracy.

Probably a majority of the people of the United States sustain the President's course in subduing the Filipinos. Although that course may involve perplexing questions, and develop some inconsistent practices and doctrines, it is on the whole a wise and progressive policy.

But what is the political duty of Mr. Atkinson and his friends who are, it is said, encouraging the Filipinos to

continue their revolt against the government? The Expansionists tell them to "shut up," that they are guilty of crime in abetting the Filipinos to kill our men, and cause our treasure to be wasted; that they are in a minority, and minorities, however large, must sit down in silence, whatever their convictions are.

Here at once crops out the tyranny of the majority which De Toqueville described. And yet, these Anti-Imperialists are guaranteed the absolute right of free speech, under the Constitution. They are not guilty of treason until they commit an overt act. If the ruling majority denounce them, are they not enforcing a moral tyranny which is, after all, worse than physical tyranny?

When Cleveland was elected to the Presidency, the Republicans freely declared that the domination of the Democratic party would work the ruin of the country. Perhaps it did do great mischief. Whether it did or did not, the Republicans refused to sit in silence under the rule of the Democratic majority. They opposed that rule persistently and bitterly, and finally succeeded in overthrowing it.

These efforts of Mr. Atkinson and his friends, are precisely on the same lines. They are as sincerely honest as the Expansionists. Senator Hoar has certainly the reputation of being an intelligent and upright man. At least Massachusetts thinks so.

But the Anti-Imperialist encourages the Filipinos to revolt, to kill our soldiers and waste our treasure. He is taxed to pay for a war that he believes is unjust. He says so, because, under a Republican constitution, he has the right to say. But his saying so may be good as powder and ball and rifle to those in revolt. The attitude of the Democratic party, during the Civil War, led the South to believe that the North would finally consent to a separation. But the government could not shoot or hang or imprison all the Democrats.

So these are perplexing questions. Six millions of Democratic voters are, it is assumed, opposed to the war. Seven millions of Republican voters are, it is assumed, in favor of it. The Anti-Imperialists say it's "un-American" to expand. The Republicans say it's "un-American" not to expand. So the air is full of the mud-balls of "un-Americanism." In the mean time the good sense of the people reaches out for the wisdom of the hour, while it dodges the mud-balls, and it will grasp it, and make it the policy of the nation.

PRIZE FIGHTING

The prize-fight which occurred on Friday night is a vivid reminder that we are at last within "a civilized country," as the traveller said when he saw a gallows standing on the edge of the town. Public sentiment generally suppresses, through the law, the exhibition of powerful men pounding each other before a large and appreciative audience, because it is said to be "manly." The object of these fighters is not to secure any "good" whatever, but to gratify, for the most part, the feelings of men whose souls are filled with pleasure and even ecstasy when one man down another, or one dog down another. While prize-fighting without gloves is now generally forbidden, the law makers have made some concession to those whose lives would be a barren waste, if their souls cannot be elevated, and their hearts cleansed, and their refined senses gratified by the sight of two animals engaged in combat. Compelling the fighters to use gloves is, of course, depressing to one who has inherited and cultivated that love of the scrimmage, which the Irishman showed, when, in his despair at the peaceful condition of the fair, he shouted: "Will some gentleman please step on me coat tails!"

The students in anthropology insist that this love of combat in men is a trait or habit, which shows that man never had a divine origin in Eden as it is described in Genesis, but that he is only an evolution from the beast, and cannot get rid of these propensities without better environments and education. The prize-fight and the cock-fight and the bull-fight are strong evidences of the truth of this proposition.

Gradually the roots of these traits are pulled up by education and wholesome sentiments. Until they are entirely pulled up, some concession must be made to those who find life to be an arid desert unless their weary spirits are occasionally revived by the blessed sight of two men solemnly punching each other's heads. Those who dislike such exhibitions must not forget that it would be, in some measure cruel, to cut off all pleasure from those who are so constituted as to strengthen their manhood by the sight of a beastly pounding. Now that executions are no longer done in public, the men of a certain type suffer a moral emaciation from the loss of thrilling scenes to relieve the monotony of every day life, and derive a feeble pleasure from the prize-fight. Let us be thankful that the humane rules of the ring sternly discontinue, in these fights, the biting off of the nose and the gouging out of the eyes.

A COMMERCIAL REACTION

The general prosperity of the entire country is unnatural. It is the swing of the pendulum up to the highest degree of the arc of profitable commerce. Four years ago, the pendulum swung the other way up the other branch of the arc of commercial depression. For seventy years the pendulum has swung between adversity and prosperity.

And why? The iron industry gives the answer in its history. This industry, owing to definite causes which need not here be explained, has never in America provided for a surplus of iron in storage, a scheme which prevails in Scotland and in England. For six years the output has been limited. Many blast furnaces were put out of use. The iron masters have been on the ragged edge of commercial failure, for want of markets.

Suddenly prosperity touched trade as soft rains touch the earth. Every industry revives and the iron which is the basis of all great industries, first of all, so the supply of iron is now run short, and its price enormously increased. The iron masters are straining their resources to meet the demand. The effect of this great and excessive demand is to put into operation every blast furnace in the country. Many of these furnaces are out of date, but can produce at present prices without loss. Many of them are not situated in the right localities. All of them have gone into blast and are adding to the market supply. At the present moment even with the incessant working of all the furnaces, the supply is inadequate. But, on the other hand, the amount of the daily output is in excess of the normal demand. The history of the iron trade will repeat itself. Before many months, the supply of iron will be in excess of demand. The needs of the manufacturers of iron goods will be in a measure supplied. The iron masters will compete with each other in the market. The old fashioned blast furnaces will be "blown out." Prices will fall. In the meantime the prices of wages have gone up and the cost of producing iron is increasing.

A dull and falling market in iron, means reaction in business. Over-production means tight money markets. The pendulum of trade begins to swing up the arc of depression. So the country passes from the delirium of prosperity to the melancholy and distress of over-production.

The writers on this phase of our commercial lives, suggest the use of a balance wheel in trade, which will prevent the recurrence of these extreme effects. But even if a scheme was invented by which excessive production could be prevented, it could not be put into practice without the consent of the producers. The Trusts are the balance wheels in some of the great industries. They do prevent the disasters from over-production. The people will gradually discover, in the present condition of public sentiment in America, that such Trusts as are organized upon a reasonable basis, and are not organized to "skin the public," are the balance wheels of trade, and are created by the necessities of the situation. They are the fruit and flower of the existing species of commercial plants. Trusts will disappear when the intelligence of the people is such that a better variety of plants is substituted.

That there will be a reaction in trade prosperity is, of course, beyond question. When it will take place, and how far the pendulum will swing up the arc of depression, depends to some extent on unknown factors.

CALLINGS FOR GIRLS

If the pessimists who predict the rise and final fall of the great Republic, wish to see what hostages the nation is giving to secure the upward progress of American civilization, let them watch the colleges for girls. The real danger to liberty, the real drawback to real progress, in the past, laid in a one sided civilization,—the education of the men; and the ignorance of the women.

The recent inauguration of Miss Caroline Hazard as the President of Wellesley College, presents a picture which contrasts the present education of women, with the obsolete systems of the past. The narrow theocracy of New England, which kept women in moral subjection and ignorance, because they were the "weaker vessels," has given way to wiser and better thoughts. The cultivation of the individual becomes most important. Miss Hazard, the superior in gifts and knowledge to a multitude of educated men, wisely said in her address:

"The problem is not that of simply bringing children into the world, but what kind of children shall be born, what kind of a mother shall be educated; or if the highest development of motherhood is denied to her, how she shall take her place in the world, as a useful and honored member of the community, having children of her spirit."

When one reads the simple, strong, philosophical, profoundly sensible thought expressed in this address, it suggests a contrast with the address

of the able presidents of Harvard and Yale, said William, during the past century, for there have not been any clearer conceptions of life and its relations to all things than is found in these words of a woman.

Although it was said by Heine that the history of the world was that of commerce, then wealth, then decay, and dissolution, he failed to see or predict that in the future, the educated woman, instinctively taking a wiser view of life than men, would stay the approach of the deadly "dry rot" which has heretofore followed material prosperity. For in her, education will develop and make the strongest force in the world, not that of wealth, but what Miss Hazard calls the "power of love." This power will be the intelligent interpreter of what Christianity is, and all knowledge will be its hand-maid.

THE NEW MINISTER.

The appointment of Mr. Alexander Young to the office of Minister of the Interior will be generally approved, because he is an able man, an old resident, and a thorough man of affairs. He is familiar with our commercial affairs, the questions concerning our mixed races, with our land system, and with our political affairs. His executive ability is shown in the successful conduct of his own business.

While President Dole has been urged to appoint other well qualified men to the office, the responsibility, after all, for the conduct of the public business, rests on him, and he is justified in choosing his own advisers and assistants. In the present transition period Mr. Young will make a safe and strong adviser.

IS IT A JUST WAR?

Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, said in the British House of Commons, that the government would protect British subjects, wherever they reside, and that the demands made by it upon the Transvaal Government were for that purpose. The Boers have voluntarily admitted, even encouraged the British and other foreigners to bring their capital to the Transvaal, reside there and educate their children there. They have invited foreigners to settle as the Kings and Chiefs of Hawaii invited foreigners to settle in these islands.

But, in these later days, it must be accepted as a political maxim, that an intelligent person, possessing also good character, shall have the right to participate in the government of the country in which he resides. There are of course some qualifications upon this proposition, and the weak point in it, theoretically, is that there is practically no impartial arbitrator to be found, who can adjust the rights of the parties.

The Boers, for their own gain and profit, have admitted. Outlanders to their territory, until these foreigners outnumber the Boers, and are superior to them in brains, education, and wealth. When these resident foreigners ask to be allowed some political rights which will protect them against Boer extortion it is refused. The Outlanders, following the example of the Americans who engaged in the Revolutionary war, protested against taxation without representation. Fortunately, there is a powerful friend and protection behind them, who is selfishly interested in good government in all parts of the world, because good government in any part of the world means increased trade, increased wealth, increased demand for British goods. The American Revolutionists found a powerful ally in the French nation.

And there cannot be good government in South Africa, if the Boers make undue trade and political discriminations against respectable foreigners.

The United States are deeply concerned in the future government of Africa. On that great continent will be found in the future, a large population of intelligent people who will furnish a vast trade with the United States. The British are now fighting to establish an order of things, which will secure to the American people commercial rights throughout Africa. The British, whenever they establish good government, and open up trade, do not, like all other nations, the American included, keep it to themselves and forbid competition. So that the present movement of the British towards subduing the Boers, is one that is in the interests of the commerce of the world, and the United States will be among the first to take advantage of the sacrifice of blood and money which the British are about to make.

The spectacle is indeed a strange one at the present hour. The American branch of the Anglo-Saxon race is feathering 60,000 fighting-men in the Philippines, simply and only in the interests of universal law and order. At the same time, the British branch of the Anglo-Saxon race is mauling the same number of men in South Africa, for the purpose of establishing once for all time, the real principles of democracy. Although it is said that both

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the humankind, and comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 51c per bottle.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

nations are purely mercenary in these movements, and are utterly disregarding the rights of the weaker races, the verdict of history will be, that these wars were only incidents in the march of a great race through the wilderness of misrule and ignorance towards the establishment of universal law.

THE TRADE SCHOOL.

The ideas expressed in a communication, which appears in another column, regarding a trade school for Hawaiian boys, are excellent.

Mr. Auchmuty, one of the pioneers in this line of work, established a school of this kind in New York City some years ago. The boys were placed under competent instructors, and the evils of the prevailing apprenticeship were avoided. One of the first results of this training school was, that during a strike among the bricklayers, several boys who had been instructed in bricklaying for the period of six months only, were engaged, and their work was so satisfactory, they were paid the wages of men. For nearly twenty years the pupils of this school have obtained good situations.

Not the least of this kind of training is character building. The skilled hand, with a thinking head behind it, makes character. The instruction which the boys receive is rudimentary, but not stationary. Every blow of the hammer, with an object in view, makes the next blow more effective. The Hawaiian boys are capable of becoming good mechanics.

NEW METHODS OF WAR.

If the accounts received from South Africa are correct, the Boers are finding out that since the hour in 1881, when they slaughtered the British troops at Majuba hill, the art of war has been largely revolutionized. At Majuba hill they marched up its slope on all sides and shot down the British as if they were rabbits. Now, they find the British in the possession, and skilled in the use of rapid firing guns, which have much longer ranges than the rifles and a small force of trained men can resist the advances of a much larger force. The Boers may surround the small British garrisons and cut off their supply, but quick and direct assault, without protection, is not possible. If the Boers are equally well equipped with rapid firing guns, the British will be under the same disadvantage.

If both sides are equally well equipped, the coming campaign, from the standpoint of military science, will be unusually interesting. But it is suggested by military authority, that while the Boers, like the American Indians, are expert with the rifle, they are not trained soldiers, led by educated officers. If this is true, they may not do themselves justice, however brave they are.

GERMANS AND SAMOA.

Government Aims to Secure at Least Upolu Island.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Deutsche Nachrichten declares that the Colonial Council has adopted a resolution declaring it compatible with German colonial interests to abandon Samoa in return for sufficient indemnification.

The National Zeitung, which contradicts the statement of the Deutsche Nachrichten, says: "This, however, is not the view of the Imperial Government, whose policy is directed now, as hitherto, to acquiring at least Upolu Island."

JAPAN'S COTTON TRADE.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is negotiating with the Cotton Spinners' Union on the subject of a bi-weekly service to Bombay. The spinners affirm that the present service is quite inadequate, as 300,000 tons of cotton are to be annually imported, instead of 150,000 tons as formerly. The former figure was reached last year. The N. Y. K. is known to be anxious to comply with the wish of the Union, but the Government is to be consulted on the matter, as a question of subsidy is involved.—Nagasaki Press.

GERMAN CHURCH

Officers Were Elected

Yesterday.

New Church Will be Erected Near

Corner of Beretania and Funchbowl Streets

(From Monday's Daily.)

Decisive steps were taken yesterday to organize a German Lutheran church. The gift of \$50,000 by Mr. Paul Isenberg was upon the condition that a church should be organized within one year.

The services of the Lutheran church were conducted yesterday in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. by Rev. Hans Isenberg. The audience was requested to remain after the services and there was a general conference on the subject. Mr. Hackfeld was selected as president of the meeting and Mr. C. du Rot as secretary. There were fifty-five persons present who took part in the proceedings. Thanks for the gift were presented in a resolution offered by Mr. Schaefer, stating that the proposition to organize a German Lutheran church was accepted. An election of trustees then took place. The following persons were elected: J. F. Hackfeld, president; F. A. Schaefer, 1st vice-president; H. W. Schmidt, 2nd vice-president; C. du Rot, secretary; H. A. Isenberg, treasurer; and P. Lemke, auditor. The trustees were then authorized to obtain a charter for the society and to secure a lot upon which the church should be built, and also consider the plans for the edifice. A lot has been secured already near the corner of Beretania and Funchbowl streets, and it will probably not be long before the construction of the edifice will be commenced.

THE BOYS CLUBS TRADES SCHOOL.

Mr. Editor: An effort is being made to establish a Trades' School in connection with the Boys' Clubs. At present these clubs are weekly gatherings of native and half-white boys who are called together and drilled and otherwise instructed by various gentlemen who wish to do these boys good and keep them off the streets. As a further development of this central idea, it is proposed to erect a suitable building and teach the best-behaved and brightest boys to work wood in a practical manner, by which it is meant that they shall be taught in the manner of apprentices in the old English style, whose first efforts are always directed to the production of some article of utility, even from the first day they enter the workshop. And as the boy sees that his labor has a definite aim, he will be encouraged to excel in skill, as the skillful worker gets the finer kinds of work to do, an emulation in production is set up that is entirely beneficial to the boy. Merely playing a piece of wood without an objective point is, in the opinion of practical men, unsatisfactory. To saw out, to plane, to mortise and tenon; in fact, to unite with others to produce an article of well-known use, is, to the average boy, fascinating in the extreme; and as industry directed into a proper channel is all that the natives need to become useful members of society, this movement to take hold of the boys and show them how to make an article of everyday use which will sell, will give them a chance to see how valuable the golden hours are that they are losing away on the streets learning what? To waste time and opportunity. A young loafer means an old bum every time.

This is a charitable idea which will appeal to all. Further information on this scheme will be given by the courtesy of the press from time to time.

R. S. JARLEY.

AN ENDORSEMENT.

Keala, Kauai, H. I., June 22, 1899.

Mr. H. F. Walton, Manager Peerless Preserving Paint Co.—Dear Sir: In September, 1898, you did nearly \$3,000 worth of work for us under a three years' contract and I am pleased to testify to the fact that you kept your agreement to our satisfaction. We find that your paint gives better satisfaction than any we have tried on roofs, either shingle or iron, and as we are situated so near the sea the paint question is an important one for us. We realize that no paint will "kill rust," although the "Eureka people" guarantee to do so with their paint, and we have given them one-half mile of rusty track to experiment upon. We do not believe they can accomplish what they claim, although we hope so, as the world has been looking for such a paint for centuries.

We do believe that your paint will protect iron from rust along the seashore and will give it a good trial on our railroad track, which is situated between Anahola and Kapaa.

The proposition that I offered you and the Eureka people to each paint one mile of our track and we would pay the man whose paint was in the best condition at the end of the year, the price of the two miles fell through, as the Eureka people would not accept the proposition. If the Eureka people claim to have contracted with us for any work outside of the one-half mile of track mentioned above, they have no authority to make such statements, for such is not the case.

That we have given you another contract amounting to over \$2,000 is the best proof that we are satisfied with your paint and agreements.

Yours truly,

GEO. H. FAIRCHILD.

Manager Makapuu Paint Company.

IN QUEENSLAND

Unexampled Yield Sugar
Last Year.

Prospects for the coming season—Plantings have been heavy and the weather good.

At a meeting of the Queensland Legislative Assembly in September Mr. Philp, the treasurer, supplemented his financial statement with a reference to the leading industries of the colony. Following is his report on sugar:

Referring to this important industry, which is rapidly attaining such dimensions that its growth and progress constitutes a considerable factor in the prosperity of Queensland, I may bring under notice that in the previous financial statement it was considered that the sugar crop of 1898 would reach 340,000 tons, the expected produce from an area of 99,000 acres. The crop harvested, however, exceeded this estimate by 23,734 tons, or a total production for the season of 163,734 tons of sugar from 82,391 acres of cane.

Area of Cane Sugar
Crushed Manufactured
1897—65,422 acres 24,916 tons
1898—82,391 acres 163,734 tons

The comparative values of the two seasons' crops at 210 lbs. per ton may be estimated also as follows:

1897 2,102,818
1898 1,719,207

It will be noted by the above figures that the increase over the yield of sugar in 1897 amounted to 45,818 tons, which may be referred to as a noteworthy instance of the latent possibilities of production contained in the tropical lands of Queensland.

The unexampled sugar yield of 1898 is the more remarkable on taking into account that, at the commencement of the season, the cane in several districts revealed a low density of sugar, causing mill-owners to suspend crushing until the density rose. Subsequent dry weather, while causing the cane to mature, was also responsible for severe losses to planters from the numerous and extensive fires occurring in the canefields.

Statistical returns compiled by the Registrar General show the average weight of cane produced per acre throughout the Colony in 1898 to have been 18 tons 14 cwt., as against 12 tons 6 cwt. per acre grown in 1897, and figures derived from the same source show the comparative production of sugar per acre for the two years 1897 and 1898 was 1 ton 10 cwt. and 1 ton 19 cwt. 3 qrs. respectively.

I may bring under your notice that Queensland nearly doubled her export of sugar during the last season, having shipped 130,948 tons in 1898-9, as against 66,557 tons in 1897-8, thus leaving for home consumption a margin of 22,791 tons, a quantity which may be presumed to represent about 7,000 tons in excess of requirements.

As showing the distribution of this export, it may be of interest to note that according to Customs statistics New South Wales took 49,780 tons of our sugar; Victoria, 51,822 tons; South Australia, 16,247 tons; West Australia, 4054 tons; Tasmania, 330 tons; New Zealand, 6150 tons; and South Sea Islands, 5 tons; while Hongkong and Japan absorbed 2017 and 269 tons respectively. The total quantity of sugar exported was valued at £1,414,203.

The subject of countervailing duties to protect production of cane sugar against the competition of bounty-fed beet sugars has occupied the serious attention of sugar producers in the British dominions, and the Agent-General for Queensland, Sir Horace Tozer, has given unremitting attention and valuable assistance to the league formed for promoting the abolition of these bounties. It is satisfactory to note that the steps already taken by the Indian Government to protect their sugar manufacturers have received very general approval.

With regard to the prospects of the coming season, the weather throughout the colony has been generally favorable to the growth of the cane; the grub pest has been well kept in hand, and although frosts have been experienced as far North as the Herbert River, a fair average crop may be expected.

As returns from planters show that 111,000 acres in the colony are now planted with cane, of which quantity at least 100,000 acres will be cut during the coming season, the production of sugar for 1899 may be expected to reach 150,000 tons.

The plantings for the coming year have been heavy, and have made an excellent start. Weather in the sugar districts is all that could be desired, and from present prospects it is not too sanguine an estimate to place the crop of 1900 at 175,000 tons.

The large increase in the output of sugar last year was due to the operations of the Sugar Works Guarantee Act, under which eleven mills are now working. It cannot, however, be expected that the increase will continue in the same ratio, as, although all the mills are not as yet fully supplied with cane, most of them are working at more than half their full capacity.

The monies advanced to the various companies amount to £478,362. Of this, £262,725 has been spent in mill machinery, buildings, trackways, and rolling-stock, and £215,637 in wages in the erection of mill buildings and in railways. Looking at it in another way, of the total sum £835,899 was distributed in the colony, and £142,463 outside.

The prospects of the companies started under this Act have considerably improved since last year. The mills turned out 22,122 tons of sugar, at an average cost of £7 5s. 4d. per ton, exclusive of Government interest. But they have a capacity of 50,000 tons of sugar per annum. Assuming that they

will all work to their full capacity, it may reasonably be expected, with better average results, that the cost of production could be reduced to 26 lbs. per ton, in which case—after allowing for depreciation—the mills would earn an amount sufficient to pay interest and reasonable redemption. These mills in 1897 earned a profit of £20,555, of which £5160 was paid to the Government in interest, and £18,089 put back as additions to the mills. In 1898 the profit earned was £42,889, of which £11,032 was paid as interest, and £24,750 expended as additions to the mills.

Cabinet Meeting.

At the meeting of the Executive Council yesterday the following expenditures were authorized, to be made from the Loan Fund: Road from Mokuauia to Kipahulu, \$8000; road from Kailua to Hanalei, \$3000; road from Kailua to Hanalei, \$3000; water works for Wailuku and Kailua, \$13,000.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Protest Against Meeting of the Synod

It is Claimed November Meeting Would Be an Unlawful Assembly and Its Action Inoperative.

The Church Defence and Extension Association has served upon the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, and upon the Secretaries of the Diocesan Synod of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, a protest against the assembling of the Diocesan Synod, cited by the Bishop to meet on the 13th of November, and against such Synod taking any action in the affairs of the Church of this Diocese, since such action could only be taken in violation of the Constitution of the Church.

The ground taken by the Association is, that such assembling of the Synod would be a violation of Sections 5, 7, 13 and 22 of the constitution of the Anglican Church of Hawaii, inasmuch as such sections provide that all Clergy of the Diocese, and congregations in their charge, shall be entitled to representation in the Synods of the Diocese; that the Bishop shall give to the Clergy due notice of the election of Synodmen, and that all such representatives shall be served by the Bishop with a citation to attend such Synods. His Lordship having failed to issue such citations to all the Clergy and congregations of this Diocese to attend the Synod convened for the 13th prox. as required by the constitution of the Church, a Synod thus convened would be non-representative, and therefore not legal. Moreover, the Bishop in his official address to the Synod held in 1898, spoke thus:

Had the Government at Washington accepted the offer of the Commissioners sent by the Provisional Government without examining the title of the Government to make such offer, or without giving heed to Queen Liliuokalani's protest, and annexation had taken place, we could not have held another Synod under our present constitution of American soil. An entire reorganization under the constitution of the American Church would have been necessary. All doubt is now dispelled. And, although we are still waiting for the final settlement of the Hawaiian question, we meet in Synod with the assurance that the independent sovereignty of Hawaii will not be interfered with by the Great Republic.

This assurance removes the uncertainty that would have hung round our position had we assembled six months ago.

There is now no reason why we should not freely deliberate and take any action that may seem desirable as the Synod of a Diocese which has an independent future before it.

Since this utterance, the United States have annexed the Hawaiian Islands, but as reorganization under the constitution of the American Church has taken place as officially announced by the Bishop to be necessary before another Synod could be held.

Under these various considerations the Church Defence and Extension Association feels that the Synod called to meet in November would be an unlawful assembly, and its action inoperative. Hence the protest.

Took His Curious With Him.

The luggage of Artist Hubert Vos who sailed with his family for the Mainland on the Doric this morning was carried down to the steamer last night and it took Freight Clerk Thorn some time to check it off. There were many cases of valuable curios from the Orient and these islands in the lot and all of great value. The best evidence of Artist Vos being as thorough a traveller as he is an artist is the careful way every package was strapped and marked.

James B. Castle left on the Doric this morning to spend some months on the Mainland. Mrs. Castle left on a previous steamer.

THE TENTH TRIAL

Of the Columbia-Shamrock Series.

American Yacht Would Have Won Had She Had Ten Minutes More Time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Had the wind held today the Columbia-Shamrock series for the America Cup would have ended in three straight heats for the defender, and the Irish cup challenger would have sailed home without the trophy. When the race was declared off about ten minutes before the expiration of the time limit, the Columbia was leading by about three miles. She was then four miles from the finish. Had the race ended, the challenger would have been beaten by at least twenty minutes.

Sir Thomas' hard luck continued to follow him. His boat was very badly handled today in spite of the regulation talent aboard of her. The two English captains and the Captain of the Emperor William's yacht, Meteor, failed to get her over the line before the handicapped gun was fired, and she went into the race penalized by two seconds on that account. The additional ballast put into her yesterday also seems to have been a blunder on the part of her managers, as it has increased the size of the body to be forced through the water, and in the light air that prevailed today, retarded, instead of increased her speed. The yachts will race again tomorrow, and, even if the Columbia wins, there is a possibility that two more races will be sailed. A suggestion to this effect has been made and Sir Thomas appears anxious that it should be carried out. He has been greatly disappointed in the showing his boat has made, but believes that she might do better over a triangular course in a heavier wind, and has said in so many words that he would be very pleased to sail two more races.

Bright weather and a fine breeze from the northwest greeted the skipper and crews of the Columbia and Shamrock at sunrise this morning for the third and what many thought would be the final race of the International series. After breakfast, the decks were cleared for action, as naval men would say, moorings cast off and both boats taken in tow before 9 o'clock. Eager to try his large club topsail on his new topmast, Captain Hogarth made sail on the Shamrock on the way to the lights, and by 9:15 the tow line had been cast off and she was under way with everything on her including the baby-jib topsail. It was 10 o'clock when the Columbia cast off from her tug, broke out her jib and began to sail about with the main sail and jib set alone. Fifteen minutes later her largest club topsail was set, and soon after the staysail was broken out. At 10:30 the course was signalled from the committee boat, which had anchored to westward of the lights. It was southeast by south, showing that the wind was northwest by north, and the probabilities were that it would be a spinnaker start. About the time the tug started to log off the course of fifteen miles to leeward, the patrol fleet of Revenue cutters, five torpedo boats and the steam yacht Erin arrived off the lights. The Shamrock took in her baby-jib topsail and set up her balloon topsail on the stay in steps at 10:40, the Columbia having done the same a few moments before. The preparatory signal was given at 10:45, the warning at 10:55, the start at 11 and the handicap gun at 11:02.

At the warning signal both yachts with booms to starboard and sheets flattened well, were sailing to north-west, parallel to the line, to about a quarter of a mile east, the wind little abate the beam. The Columbia was to windward, with the Shamrock on her lee beam a couple of lengths away. It being necessary to use up the five minutes between the warning and starting signals, both yachts stood far over to the northeast, gradually luffing to the northward. When three minutes were left the Columbia luffed into the wind, and, coming about, headed for the line. Captain Hogarth, instead of tacking like the Columbia did, wore the Shamrock square around on her heel, bringing her close under the Columbia's lee, both boats having the booms to port. Captain Hogarth lost both time and headway by wearing instead of tacking, so that when she headed up nearly on the wind, the Columbia, under better headway, was pointing straight for the line, a couple of lengths to the good. As soon as Captain Hogarth realized this, he broke out the Shamrock's balloon-jib topsail, her crew trimming the sheets smartly, just as the gun fired. The Columbia's crew broke out her balloon sail when the smoke from the gun was blowing away. The Columbia crossed the line twenty-seven seconds in the lead, without the handicapped, which means two lengths in advance. She crossed about the center of the line, and Captain Hogarth, after a vain attempt to luff out across her wake and obtain a weather position, kept off and gave the Shamrock a good fill.

Official time:

COLUMBIA, 11:01:33.
SHAMROCK, 11:02:00.

The Shamrock's actual time of crossing the line was 11:02:02. She was handicapped two seconds because the yachts are allowed seven minutes from the starting signal in which to cross the line and she exceeded that time by two seconds. Instead of following the guide boat on the southeast-by-south course, on which they might have carried spinnakers, the boats sailed between four and five points to the east out of the course, in order to make the sails draw to the best advantage, thereby covering at least five

POISONED

Terrible Findings. Loss of Sleep.

Impurities often accumulate in the blood until they produce the most dangerous symptoms of poisoning. The appetite is lost, digestion weakens, and nerves exhausted.

Mrs. F. Flynn, of Adelaide, So. Australia, sends us her photograph and says:



"I used to have terrible feelings come over me. The doctors could do me no good. I could not sleep, my appetite left me, and I was a most miserable woman indeed. Having read of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. To my great surprise, after taking only two bottles I found myself very much better in every way. After taking six bottles all my disagreeable feelings left me, and I was completely cured.

If your bowels are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They are gentle and sure. They cure biliousness, dyspepsia, and sick headache. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and you are cured.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

miles more ground than was necessary.

GRANT ALLEN DYING.

KINGSTON, Oct. 20.—Rev. J. Allen, of this city, has received a cablegram that his son, Grant Allen, the novelist, is hopelessly ill.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

James A. Wilder and wife were to have left on the Doric this morning.

Herr Friedenthal, the pianist, leaves on the Australia today en route for Germany.

John Hastings, son of the chief clerk of the Interior Office, is ill with typhoid fever.

C. Wolfers of H. Hackfeld & Co. returned to the city by the Aorangi from Vancouver on Saturday.

A big lot of rails for the railroad from Hilo to Ola reached Hilo last week on the Roderick Dhu.

Representative A. B. Loebenstein of Hilo may go to Washington this winter to represent the people on the Island of Hawaii.

That Hilo publication known as "A Voz Publica" has invented a new name for the Board of Health. It is "that salacious body."

Carroll Cooke, the well-known California ragsheer and the property of D. Ferreira, died on Saturday morning at the racetrack.

John M. Kea and John W. Short of Honolulu, H. B. Hitchcock of Molokai and E. W. Bishop of Hawaii were granted notary public licenses by the Government yesterday.

The football game on Saturday afternoon between the Punahou College boys and an eleven picked from the ranks of local players resulted in a win for the latter team with a score of 15 to nil.

Ed. B. McFadden, purveyor of the Hilo Club, left Hilo by the Kinau without saying good-by to most of his friends. He telephoned from Mahukona that he was en route to Japan.—Hilo Tribune.

Billy Armstrong and Martin Denny were arrested on Saturday afternoon on the complaint of a man named Eldridge, who claims he was, by a fraud, persuaded to wager money on the loss of Friday's race contest.

Professor Brigham will give a talk in the Hilo Library on Hawaiian antiquities and other matters of historical interest upon his return from Puna. Professor Brigham has also promised the library trustees copies of all publications issued by the Bishop Museum.

On Suspicion.

Two Portuguese lads are held at the police station for investigation. David Kaapa, in hunting for the Lansing burglar, crossed the scent of another but older affair—the robbery of sundry articles from a Nuuanu valley residence—and upon searching the boys' home discovered a number of articles identified as part of the plunder from that place.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

GAILIC OCT. 31
HONGKONG MARU NOV. 8
CHINA NOV. 16
DORIC NOV. 24
NIPPON MARU DEC. 2
COPTIC DEC. 20
AMERICA MARU DEC. 28

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

DORIC OCT. 31
NIPPON MARU NOV. 10
ONBANG (cargo) NOV. 17
COPTIC NOV. 25
AMERICA MARU DEC. 5
ALGOA (cargo) DEC. 12
GAILIC DEC. 22
HONGKONG MARU DEC. 30

1900

CHINA JAN. 6
DORIC JAN. 13
NIPPON MARU JAN. 23
COPTIC FEB. 10
AMERICA MARU FEB. 17
GAILIC MARCH 6
HONGKONG MARU MARCH 14
CHINA MARCH 24
DORIC MARCH 31

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents.

Get your season's supply of Tropic Oil from E. O. Hall & Son. They can supply you with any amount up to 200 barrels.

There are now 132 inmates in the Baldwin Home at Molokai and others are expected soon. A very substantial new kitchen has been built for the Home at the expense of Senator H. P. Baldwin.

The lantern views at the Seaman's Club last night were keenly enjoyed by a large number of seafaring men and visitors. Over 150 views of English, German and Philippine scenes were presented.

Mrs. J. G. Rothwell arrived on the Aorangi Saturday accompanied by her two children and sister, Miss Edith Haley. Mrs. Rothwell has been visiting friends in Seattle and returns greatly benefited by the change.

Lee Chu, the president and manager of the Oahu Lumber & Building Company, and one of the most prominent and wealthy Chinese in the city, leaves by the Gaelic with his family for a visit of several months to relatives in China.

Phillip Peck, the would-be banker of Hilo, leaves on the Australia this afternoon for one of his periodical trips to San Francisco. Mr. Peck has probably made more trips to and from the Coast on the Australia than any man in the Islands.

The charge of gross cheat against the principals in last Friday's pugilistic contest was nolle prossed, in the District Court yesterday morning. Both men are now held to answer a charge of conspiracy to defraud, and will be given a hearing tomorrow.

Senator H. P. Baldwin, whose generosity is well known, has recently ordered 150 uniform khaki coats made for the inmates of the Baldwin Home at Kalawao, Molokai, besides a lot of the material so that others can be manufactured at the Home as needed. The expense of this latest gift from Mr. Baldwin will be \$600 or more.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company—LIMITED.

TIME TABLE S. S. KINAU, FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

On and after October 17, next, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 1 p. m. for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maialaea Bay, Kihai, Makana, Kawahae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makana, Mahukona, Kawahae, Hilo, Hakalau, Honoum, Papakou and Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maialaea Bay, Kihai and Laupahoehoe.

S. S. CLAUDE, CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m. touching at Lahaina, Kailua, Niihau, Hanalei, Hanalei, Kailua, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGET, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Sup't.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

Five are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents.

Get your season's supply of Tropic Oil from E. O. Hall & Son. They can supply you with any amount up to 200 barrels.

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THE INJUNCTION

Against Tramway Company to Stand.

Until a Full Hearing and Determination of the Numerous Issues Which are Involved.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Judge Perry has filed his decision on the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction in the case of Thomas S. Southwick against the Hawaiian Tramways Company. The motion is denied. Following is the language of the decision:

"In support of the motion under consideration four grounds are stated: (1) That the complainant is not a member of the respondent corporation because he has not registered on its books the transfer of stock to himself; (2) That complainant purchased his stock after the acts sought to be restrained had been performed by the corporation and with knowledge of such performance; (3) That complainant has not exhausted his remedy within the corporation itself; and (4) That the acts complained of are not beyond the power of the respondent.

"The first and second grounds are based upon the statement contained in an affidavit filed herein, that affiant is informed and believes that plaintiff is a clerk of said W. R. Castle, and that any stock which he may have acquired by transfer or assignment does not stand in his name upon the books of defendant, and was acquired between the 10th of October and the 12th of October, 1899, the time of the commencement of this action, and was so acquired solely for the purpose of instituting this action and of vexing, harassing and impeding the defendant in its legitimate business, and upon other facts therein averred, tending to show that on the alleged date of his purchase of stock complainant had knowledge of the doing of the acts complained of. The allegation of the bill is positive and direct that the complainant is a member of and stockholder in the respondent corporation. Assuming that it is a requisite in order to constitute membership in this corporation that the stockholder should register the stock in his own name on the books of the company, still there is no sufficient averment in the affidavit that the complainant has not so registered it; the averment as it stands is solely on information and belief. Such latter allegation is insufficient to contradict the positive statement of the bill or justify the dissolution of the temporary injunction. So also of the allegation of the date when complainant purchased the stock; that, too, is solely on information and belief. The facts in this connection, if material, can be ascertained with greater certainty at the trial.

"No opinion is now expressed as to whether or not complainant can be heard in these proceedings if he purchased the stock with knowledge that the acts complained of were being done, or purchased it for the purpose of bringing this suit, or as to whether or not he is entitled to sue without registering the transfer of the stock to himself.

"The third ground is in my opinion untenable, upon the allegations of the bill as to ownership of a majority of the stock and residence of a majority of the directors abroad.

"The fourth ground has not been fully argued, and is therefore not now considered.

"The temporary injunction is continued, pending a hearing and determination of the issues involved. Motion denied."

DR. W. MAXWELL.

When Dr. Maxwell was asked if the report was true concerning his intended visit to Queensland he said:

"Yes. It is now decided that I shall visit Australia, and I expect to go on the 6th of December, and shall be absent about ten weeks or so."

When further asked about the nature of his visit, or mission, Dr. Maxwell said:

"The sugar planters and the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Queensland, through the Hon. T. V. Chataway, have consulted with me for some considerable time past, and I have endeavored to advise them in certain matters. At this distance it is almost impossible to advise with safety, and on this account, and because of the great need that is felt for special aid by the agriculturists and sugar growers, I have only decided to go since the receipt of a communication from the Premier of the Queensland Government, the Hon. James P. Dickson, in which he puts the purpose of my visit briefly as follows: 'To advise the Agricultural Department upon the establishment of sugar experimental stations and laboratories, etc.' You see the Queensland Government has reached very definite conclusions as to what it needs and what they intend to have."

Dr. Maxwell said further: "The trustees of the Hawaiian Planters' Association took a broad view of the request of the Queensland people and at once, on my submitting the matter to them, advised and endorsed my going. I expect to obtain some information that will be of use to these islands, especially bearing upon the labor problem that has to be met. The system of growing cane by small, independent planters is more developed in Queensland than in any other country."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

DENNY THE VICTOR.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The much-talked-of meeting between Martin Denny, champion lightweight of Australia and manager of the local Oceanic Athletic Club, and Billy Armstrong, champion lightweight of California, drew about 700 of Honolulu's male population to the Independence Park pavilion last night. The contest was for a purse put up by the Oceanic Athletic Club—65 per cent of the net gate receipts to the winner and the balance of 35 per cent to the loser—and incidentally to settle the much-debated question of superiority.

Paddy Ryan refereed the fight to the entire satisfaction of everybody. The official timekeeper for the club was Will E. Fisher, while Frank Vida acted in the same capacity for Denny and Harry Klemme for Armstrong.

Denny's seconds were Alec Hanson, Jock McGuire and Sidney Boyd, and Denny Mullen of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, and Clark Davis acted for Armstrong. Armstrong entered the 18-foot ring at 9:40, weighing 139 pounds, and a few seconds later Denny appeared, sporting a belt of the Hawaiian flag and tipping the beam at 130 pounds. Both appeared in the pink of condition and were accorded a splendid reception on stepping through the ropes.

The gloves used were submitted to Deputy Marshal Chillingworth for approval and adjudged satisfactory.

The referee clearly stated the rules of the contest to both principals, who, after having been presented to the assembly, shook hands and retired to their corners.

At the call of "Time!" both men stepped briskly to the center of the ring and proceeded to business. In the first round Armstrong had, if anything, the best end of the stick, and landed several reminders on Denny, but in the second round he evidently lost his coolness and made things exceedingly lively, so much so that Denny reversed the order of things and landed repeatedly on his vulnerable points clearly to his loss, inasmuch as when time was called he showed signs of trouble, but no one present anticipated that the third round would see his end; yet so it was, for, following his practice in the previous round, he slugged right and left, and presented his opponent with the opportunity he wanted. Denny followed him up, giving him no rest, and, with a beautiful left swing on the jaw, sent him to grass. In two seconds, however, he was up again, only to receive a second knock-down after two or three light raps. Still game, he struggled to his feet once more, but, dazed, only to be treated to the same punishment. A fourth time he rose, but Denny, with two or three light raps followed by a stiff body blow, sent him down again, where he lay. Three seconds were counted when Deputy Marshal Chillingworth stepped in and put an end to the contest, although Armstrong was certainly knocked out, and lay on the floor full twelve seconds before he was assisted to his corner by his seconds. The crowd rushed the ring and the referee could hardly be heard to announce his decision and award the contest to Denny.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

Following is a description of the contest by rounds:

Round One—The men went to the center very cautiously, each with his eye fixed upon his opponent and circling around, watched every movement. For a few seconds they feinted, and then, Armstrong stepping in, tried a high left swing for Denny's jaw, which, however, fell short and invited a similar move from his opponent which landed on his neck. Armstrong jabbed Denny on the cheek before he could get out of range and followed it up with a pretty left-hand swing on the neck. Denny tried a low right swing for Armstrong's ribs, which was cleverly countered, and the California man put in a neat uppercut on Denny's jaw in return, followed by a nasty left swing, which, however, was neatly blocked, and a clinch resulted. After the breakaway Armstrong landed twice on his opponent's face and Denny got in a couple of hard punches in return on his opponent's neck.

Round Two—Denny landed lightly on his antagonist's neck and followed it up with a hard jab on his ribs. Armstrong retaliated with a couple of stiff ones on Denny's face and neck, and then followed a general mix-up all over the ring, during which most of the blows fell on guard-arm and shoulder, but from which Armstrong came out second best, having received Denny's gloves on all sides with only an occasional return on his opponent. This round was exceedingly fast.

Round Three—Armstrong tried a low swing, but Denny saw his game and returned a heavy tickler on his wind. Armstrong tried again and this time landed lightly on the Australian's neck, but the end was in sight. An overreach by Armstrong obtained for him a regular hailstorm of blows with both right and left, the majority of which landed on his head and neck. He fought hard, however, and got in several facers, but there was no power in them. Denny got back a little and let fly a strong left swing which caught the Californian on the "point" and felled him. In a jiffy he was up and although dazed made a strong effort for Denny's wind with a left swing, but the power was gone, for, although the blow landed, Denny stepped up and sent him down again with an uppercut on the same spot. Refusing to give in, Armstrong gamely came up in two seconds and received his third, and again his fourth knock-down.

At the call of three seconds Deputy Marshal Chillingworth stepped up and forbade any further action and the crowd rushed the ring. Armstrong lay where he fell till twelve seconds were marked off, and was then assisted to his corner, where he was attended to by his seconds.

POLICE INTERFERENCE.

The Deputy Marshal, in conversation later on in the evening, stated that it was distinctly understood before the contest was permitted that no hitting in clinches would be allowed, and that if either one of the contestants should show signs of a knock-out the police would stop the fight. Armstrong's condition at the time was sufficient to warrant this intervention.

The first round of last night's contest was a really good one and an excellent exhibition of clever boxing, but in the second round Armstrong appeared to lose his clear head, and attacked his opponent in the very manner that would serve Denny best, and proved beyond question that however clever a boxer he may be he has not that necessity of a fighter, a clear head. After the second round there was no question as to the ultimate result, although its speedy accomplishment was rather a surprise.

The contest throughout was free from all brutality whatever, and neither of the men showed signs of rough usage. A preliminary 4-round bout between young Joe Decker of this city and Jack Dempsey of the U. S. S. Newark formed a lively prelude to the big event. The sailor boy had rather an advantage in weight but the whole four rounds were very evenly contested. The last two were made 2-minute rounds, as the first two were particularly fast and neither lad was in condition. Mr. Denny Mullen refereed this bout and was kept pretty busy separating the boys. The contest was declared a draw.

During the evening the full Orpheum

orchestra, under Professor Marcus, and stationed on the stage at the back of the pavilion, enlivened the waits with and Hamilton Hill contributed to the musical portion of the program in two vocal selections each, which received the plaudits of the large assembly.

MASQUERADE BALL.

MAKAWELLI, Kauai, Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. James Scott gave a masquerade ball at Makawelli on Saturday, October 21, as a farewell to the island of Kauai and its industrial and social functions, with which they have been for so many years prominently identified.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain on the day previous and an almost continuous downpour up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the Saturday of the dance, the guests were not discouraged, but came many miles and through muddy roads, and great was the delight of the young men of Makawelli, when they heard of the arrival of the Misses Ewart and Miss Lindsay, who had traveled fifty miles to attend the festivities.

The affair was a brilliant success and was an innovation to Makawelli, being the first masquerade that has ever taken place here. The hall was artistically festooned and decorated with plants and flags, and as the maskers arrived one by one and became part of the picture, a scene was presented which, for gaiety and effect, would have done honor to the fair city on the Seine. There were about eighty guests present from all parts of the island and a large proportion were in masquerade. The dresses were exceedingly interesting. Three of the ladies in particular were very pretty, while the costumes of some of the men were of the fantastic fashion from nowhere which defied description, but which afforded unbounded amusement to the onlookers.

At 8 o'clock the company formed for the grand march. The procession was headed by Little Red Riding Hood with her friend, the Wolf, and her aged relative, Red Riding Hood was decidedly a tempting morsel, but Mr. Wolf had the sympathy of all if he contemplated making a dinner of the old lady. Behind came an array of witches, fairies, Spanish and Chinese beauties, courtiers, soldiers, sailors, clowns, coons, hayseeds, and non-descripts, which would have made an habitual toper think he "had them again."

There were many in ordinary evening dress besides the following, who were masqueraders: Mrs. Hofer, Swiss maid; Mr. Russell, Japanese; Mrs. Faye, Hawaiian flag; Miss Pinkler, dominie; Mrs. Flohr, Norwegian peasant girl; Mr. Gruenewald, Louis XIV. courtier; Mr. Hansen, Louis XIV. Borchgrevink, dancing girl; Miss Berry, "music"; Miss Mahlum, Chinese girl; Miss L. Hart, Spanish girl; Miss L. Carter, fancy dress; Miss Alice Ewart, college girl; Miss Edith Ewart, baby; Miss L. Lindsay, witch; Mrs. J. Scott, Red Riding Hood; A. Fries, the wolf; J. W. Donald, old grandmother; G. Greig, clown; N. Greig, Kanaka girl; J. F. Swadling, "King Sugar"; G. D. Mahone, Texas farmer; Master Frank Mahone, negro wench; R. Hutton, negro; H. Schmidt, Captain Dreyfus; J. Ojergelt, sailor; J. M. Rudiman, negro; and a number of others.

The program consisted of seventeen well-selected dances, all the company unmasking after the fourth. A pleasing variety was given to the evening's enjoyment by a song in the interval before supper. Miss Ward's inimitable sweet rendering of "Waiting" was much appreciated and the singer was twice recalled. This was followed by a musical farce, entitled "Ill Matched Well Matched." Mr. Donald's rendering of the much-abused wife part was only excelled by the manner in which Mr. Swadling played his part of the worried husband. The party then retired for supper to a lanai erected for the occasion and there partook of the many good things which Mrs. Scott knows so well how to prepare. Dancing was resumed after supper and continued for two hours.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott spared no effort to make the dance a success, and were rewarded by the fine display of costumes in which the guests presented themselves.

KAHULUI RAILWAY

The Hawaiian Commercial Buys It.

Will be Run Under One Management After Wednesday Next—Newsy Notes From Maui.

MAUI, Oct. 28, 1899.—Upon November 1st, the Kahului Railroad Company will cease to be, for the Hawaiian Commercial Company has purchased all its right, title and interest and after the first of November next Spreckelsville plantation and Kahului Railroad will be under one control. R. W. Miller of the Spreckelsville plantation office will succeed R. R. Berg as superintendent. Mr. Berg will go to Honolulu to accept a lucrative position. What the consideration in the transfer was has not been made known. The 50-year lease of lands to the railroad company from the Hawaiian Commercial Company, had but a short time to run, which fact, it is probable, greatly influenced the action of the parties of the first part.

Now that the suit of its former president against the Hawaiian Commercial Company has been settled, the corporation has an exit at the sea-shore, a landing, wharf, etc., and the logical sequence to these financial events is a steamship line of its own, either to the coast or to Honolulu or perhaps both.

During the evening of the 24th, after two postponements the October meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the residence of W. S. Nicoll of Hanakua. Despite of several showers during the early hours of the evening there was a fairly good attendance. The following program was most pleasingly rendered:

1. Polka Caprice, Op. 432—Engleman.
2. Reading—Selected.
3. Farce—Van Tassel Sutphen "Aid to the Injured."
4. Quartette—"Riding on a Load of Hay."
5. Vocal Solo—"The Armorer's Song from Robin Hood."
6. Monologue—Tudor Jenks "Abbie's Accounts."
7. Quartette—"The Moon is Brightly Beaming."

In the farce, the acting of Mr. Beckwith as the doctor and the three young ladies as nurses created much amusement. Miss Schweizer's rendering of the monologue, "Abbie's Accounts," was especially pleasing to the ladies present. "Spanish Dance" was played as an encore to the duet, and Mr. Carty sang a "Coon Song" when recalled.

During the 23d the Hanakua plantation kindergarten held its first session under the charge of Miss Steele, formerly of Maunaloa Seminary. The old government school building purchased by the plantation company and moved to the position formerly occupied by the old teacher's cottage serves as a school house. The Pala plantation kindergarten opened during the 16th under the charge of Miss Mosser, assisted by Miss Mary Tilton. The former plantation reading room and billiard hall has been transformed into a temple of learning.

During the evening of the 31st, the teachers of Maunaloa will give a "Hallowe'en" party.

Owing to rough weather very little fishing has been done at Kahului recently. The heavy seas have stirred up the sand too much.

R. O. Hogg of Honolulu is recovering slowly from his rheumatic attack at H. P. Baldwin's, Haku. Miss Mattie Chamberlain of Honolulu is a guest of her niece, Mrs. W. O. Alken of Hanakua.

KAHULUI.—Entered, Oct. 27, the bark C. D. Bryant, Colly, 17 days from Nainaimo with a coal cargo for Pioneer Plantation. She is now discharging at Kaanapali. Cleared, Oct. 28, the barkentine, Ruth, Olsson, for Port Townsend in ballast. The Claudine will probably tow her out this afternoon.

Weather: Showers all the week, aggregating a little more than an inch.

GENERAL EAGAN RETURNS.

May Submit His Case to Congress for a Vindication. Brigadier General Eagan, the suspended commissary general of subsistence, is back in the city after a visit to his coffee plantations in the Hawaiian Islands. He spent some time at the War Department today, visiting friends. There is no probability of his early retirement. It is said that he is more likely to submit his case to Congress, with a view to his vindication.—Washington Star.

REV. S. A. DONAHOE.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

CAPT. J. A. KING

Resolutions of Respect from Hilo.

Two Representative Gatherings in the Rainy City Take Action on Death of the Minister.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of Hilo people held in the District Court room on Wednesday last:

"The hand of Providence having removed our late Minister of Interior, the Honorable James A. King, from the scene of his temporal abode, and the people of Hilo being desirous of testifying their respect for his memory and expressing their earnest affectionate sympathy with the household deprived by this dispensation of its earthly head, be it therefore,

Resolved, That it is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that, in regretting his removal from the duties of his great office and from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard;

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. James A. King, the people of these islands have lost a true, honest executive officer, who was respected by those who knew him best for his sterling qualities and manliness;

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation which it has pleased God to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy;

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the widow of our departed and distinguished citizen, and copies to the members of the Cabinet."

These resolutions were passed at a subsequent meeting in the Circuit Court, presided over by Judge G. K. Wilder.

It having been the will of Almighty God that Hon. James A. King, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Hawaii, should be taken from our midst and relieved of the duties which throughout his life he has so well and truly performed; and the citizens of Hilo desiring to express their regret at the untimely end of an honest man and capable officer, and to extend their sincerest sympathy to his loved ones who are bereaved; therefore, at a meeting called by the Hon. Circuit Judge of this island, it is

Resolved, That the death of James A. King has deprived his fellow-citizens of a capable and honest officer and the Government of a straightforward, honorable, upright and genuine man, whose life and memory shall ever be held worthy of our utmost respect; and be it further

Resolved, That to the family of the deceased be extended our heart-felt sympathy and condolence, with the hope that their sorrow and their loss will fall as softly upon them as the greatness of it will permit; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be perpetuated upon the records of the Circuit and that a copy be forwarded to Circuit and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased and to his late colleagues in office."

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CLOSURE CARRIED

British Parliament in Session.

The Government Carries Everything Before It and the Opposition is Shut Out.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, said that he had hoped for peace and striven to maintain it and up to a recent date he had believed that peace was possible. He had always been determined to secure justice for the Britishers in South Africa, and to maintain the paramountcy of Great Britain, but, with these things assured, he desired peace. Whenever there had been a doubt as to President Krueger's motives, the Government had always given him the benefit of the doubt. Turning to the principles involved in the war, the Colonial Secretary went on to say: "If we maintain our existence as a great power in South Africa, we are bound to show that we are willing and able to protect British subjects wherever they have suffered injustice and oppression. Great Britain must remain the paramount power in South Africa. I do not mean paramount in the German and Portuguese possessions, but in the two republics and the British colonies. Everyone on both sides of the House is determined to maintain these great principles. The peace of South Africa depends upon Great Britain accepting the responsibility in the Transvaal. The Boer oligarchy has placed British subjects in a position of inferiority, and what would have been the British position, if they had submitted to that inferiority?" Mr. Chamberlain then proceeded to discuss the question of racial animosity, denying that this feeling, which he said was based in South Africa on contempt, would be increased by hostilities. He declared the racial animosity had not been created by anything the present Government had done, but that it existed before. Her Majesty's present advisory had assumed responsibility.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman interposed with the remark: "What I wish to point out is that the feeling of animosity will be increased a hundred-fold when the Dutch and English are slaughtering each other." [Opposition cheers.]

Mr. Chamberlain retorted: "I say again that the racial animosity which has been the curse of South Africa, is based on contempt. Hate is bad enough, but I would rather have a man's hatred than his contempt. There will never be an end of the racial animosity nor will there ever be peace in South Africa until both races have learned to respect each other." Referring to the relations of the Boers with the natives, Mr. Chamberlain said: "There is one subject not dealt with in the blue books. I mean the disgraceful Boer treatment of the natives, unworthy a civilized power. In 1896, I actually sent a message to Sir Hercules Robinson of Cape Colony respecting the treatment of the natives. Then came

THE JAMESON RAID, and our South African officials decided that they could not with propriety, present the message. The Boers, in their own words 'treked,' because they wanted to 'wallop the niggers.'

Mr. John Dillon cried: "That is not true."

This was followed by loud demands for order, and the Speaker called upon Mr. Dillon to withdraw the remark.

The latter responded: "I have not impeached the veracity of the Colonial Secretary."

The Speaker: "I hope such expressions will not recur." [Cheers.]

Proceeding to discuss the question of supremacy, Mr. Chamberlain said: "The whole object of the Boers has been to oust the Queen from her position. Now they have thrown off the mask and declared themselves a sovereign, independent state. Her Majesty's Government has had a suspicion, amounting to knowledge, that the mission of Dr. Leyds is one continued series of negotiations with foreign powers against the British. [Loud cheers.]

The Transvaal and the Free State have an idea which is dangerous to Great Britain, and by the continuous accretion of arms the Transvaal has become by far the most powerful military state in Africa. That was a danger and we have escaped one of the greatest dangers we were ever subjected to in Africa. The whole point of difference between the Opposition and the Government is as to the details of the negotiations." Justifying his conduct of affairs, Mr. Chamberlain denied that the question of supremacy had needlessly irritated the Transvaal Government or seriously affected the negotiations. As for the franchise for the Uitlanders, he declared that the Government had never shifted its ground, and that every point advanced at the Bloemfontein conference by Sir Alfred Milner had remained on the paper until the ultimatum, and he added: "I am much more afraid of the charge of being too moderate than of the charge of being excessive." Continuing, he said: "The Government's reply to the Transvaal accepted the 5-year franchise proposal, except in respect of the pledge that Great Britain would never interfere in the Transvaal's internal affairs, but we hoped that, if the 5-year franchise measure were carried into effect there would be no occasion for interference. I believe that influential advisers—I do not mean foreign powers—must have intervened, and induced the Transvaal Government to withdraw their offer. As for the last proposals formulated by the British Government, I may say that the decision of the Rt. Hon. member for West Middlesex, Sir William Harcourt, that they be published, will never be granted. That ultimatum is buried and is unlikely to be resurrected."

Mr. Chamberlain then proceeded to point to a map of the Transvaal, showing

guiltiness or desire for war in the negotiations. The Government increased the garrison for defense, on pressure from the Natal Administration, to whom gratitude and thanks are due. Never before had the Administration and the Colony of Natal so completely identified themselves with their mother country. They knew that they would be first to bear the brunt of the attack, yet they threw in their lot heartily with the mother country. Her Majesty's present advisers claim, quite as earnestly as any Government could claim, to be anxious for the honor and interests of the country. That is why they have supported the principle of protection for British subjects. That is why they uphold and confirm the supremacy of England. Our countrymen have seen a magnificent demonstration, not only of loyalty but of sympathy with the objects of the Government, on the part of the colonies. I have been anxious for peace as any man, but the Government holds that there are concerns which are even more important than peace, and one of these is the maintenance of equality between the white races in South Africa. In these endeavors to maintain peace the Chamberlain, who had spoken for two hours and three-quarters, resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.

Mr. Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative member for St. Helen's, Lancashire, in accordance with notice given yesterday, asked the first Lord of the Treasury whether the attention of the Government had been directed to certain speeches and letters by and emanating from the members for Kilkenny and East Clare, Messrs. Patrick O'Brien and William Redmond, Parnellites, advocating the cause of the Boers, and Government has shown endless patience. It was President Krueger, who settled the issue. He appealed to the God of Battles. If I may do so with reverence, I say we accept that appeal, believing our quarrel just."

Mr. Redmond rose quickly and said that, before the first Lord of the Treasury replied, he desired to ask him whether it were not a fact that he (Mr. Redmond) in suggesting a message of sympathy to President Krueger, had only followed the precedent set by Her Majesty's grandson, the German Emperor. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Balfour replied: "I was not aware that the honorable member for East Clare framed himself upon such an august model. [Laughter.] I may point out, among the differences between himself and the Emperor of Germany, that His Imperial Majesty is not a Briton, nor a member of this House. I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statements contained in the question. So far as my memory serves some support of a similar character has invariably been offered by the same quarters to those engaged in hostilities with Her Majesty's Government, quite irrespective of race or creed. I have no ground for thinking that such support was ever regarded as important by those to whom it was proffered and I advise the House to take the same view now." [Peals of laughter.]

Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative member for Plymouth, said that the more he had read the correspondence the more convinced he had been of the blunders in the negotiations and that

THIS LAMENTABLE WAR was unnecessary. For any Minister to assert that "we, since 1894, have had supremacy over the Transvaal," Sir Edward declared, was certainly at variance with the facts and a breach of national faith. President Krueger had had much difficulty with his Volksraad, and on many occasions had shown himself moderate and an advocate of peace. There was no reason why the conditions which President Krueger attached to the franchise proposals should not have been accepted, seeing that suzerainty was dropped in 1894. "Did Mr. Chamberlain," Sir Edward asked, "think his reply to the Transvaal in 1893 conciliatory?"

Mr. Chamberlain: "Certainly."

Sir Edward Clarke: "Then I think this amendment proved to the hilt." [Radical cheers.]

A brief discussion between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Edward Clarke ensued, respecting the interpretation that should be placed upon Mr. Chamberlain's reply, the Colonial Secretary maintaining that the tenor of the reply was conciliatory, and saying: "We could not accept all of President Krueger's conditions, though we accepted nine-tenths."

Sir Edward rejoined that Mr. Chamberlain's remarks made matters more sad. If this sort of thing had been going on, the war was a crime against civilization. It was very fortunate that parliament was not sitting the first week in September, for a seven-year franchise would have been accepted, and there would have been no war. Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of the correspondence he characterized as most clumsy. He had given two years' unswerving support to his party, but there was Sir Edward continued, a deeper and truer loyalty to party than blindly going with it in a division and in the lobby, and some day his friends would acquit him of disloyalty. In having striven to prevent his country from suffering a calamity and his party from suffering reproach for having embarked on an unnecessary war. (Opposition cheers.)

JOHN MORLEY, Liberal member for the Montrose District, on rising to speak, was greeted with loud cheers by the Opposition. He said: "A very material change has come over the spirit of the discussion since the brilliant, eloquent, forcible and unanswerable speech of Sir Edward Clarke, and it now seems as if we are going to war, not for the franchise, but for supremacy. Under the name of paramount authority, we are going to impose upon the Transvaal obligations which the Government would not for the life of them dare impose upon any self-governing colony."

Mr. Chamberlain interposed: "If we could imagine such a case as a self-governing colony imposing upon a majority of its inhabitants such conditions as the House imposed upon British subjects, we should interfere, or cut off communication."

Mr. Morley responded that in New-

foundland there was a remarkable case of alienation of territory in favor of an individual, but though that corresponded to the position of affairs in the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain had refused to interfere.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the cases were in no way comparable.

Mr. Morley, resuming, challenged Mr. Chamberlain to control the educational system in Canada, as he had tried to do in the Transvaal. He further said: "I regret that so distinguished a man should have abandoned the traditions and examples of the party he formerly led. I do not desire to unseat in this House a single word I said in the country." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Balfour, in winding up the debate, eulogized "Mr. Chamberlain's able speech."

A member rising to continue the debate, Mr. Balfour moved

THE CLOSURE,

which was carried by a vote of 356 to 158. A division was then taken upon Mr. Stanhope's amendment to the address, disapproving of the conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 362 to 155.

The address was then unanimously adopted.

REMEMBERED ON LEAVING.

Mr. and Mrs. James Scott Receive Valuable Souvenirs.

MAKAWELLI, Kapai, Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. James Scott will soon leave the Garden Island to make their home in Honolulu. They have very many friends here and their departure will be regretted by everybody and especially by the Makawelli young men who will always remember the many pleasant hours spent in their hospitable house and who appreciated very much the kindness and hospitality with which Mr. and Mrs. Scott treated all and made the dreary plantation life more pleasant for them. Their many friends on Makawelli deemed their departure from the plantation a fitting occasion for an expression of the esteem and affection in which they have been held and contributed towards the purchase of a suitable souvenir.

The employees of the mill gave Mr. Scott a very handsome and valuable gold watch with suitable inscription, while the other employees of the Hawaiian Sugar Company and the mill employees offered to Mrs. Scott a beautiful toilet case consisting of eight pieces, all mounted in silver, and to Mr. Scott a heavy gold chain.

Mr. Scott has been in the employ of the Hawaiian Sugar Company for the past eight years as chief engineer and leaves here to take a prominent position with Catton, Neill & Co. of Honolulu. That he may be as successful there as he has been on the plantation is the wish of his many friends.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Judge Perry has granted letters of administration to John S. Walker on the estate of J. C. Strow, deceased, with bond fixed at \$3,000. The bond has been filed with Charles Lucas as surety.

In the matter of the estate of A. K. Silva, deceased, Judge Perry has granted the petition for the sale of real estate, and authorized the administrator to make a sale of the property at Anawailimu described in the petition, the sale not to take place, however, if Manini Silva pay into court within one week from date the amount owing by the estate.

In the matter of the estate of John Phillips, deceased, his daughter Mabel has made application to the court to appoint A. F. Gillilan temporary administrator. The petition shows that the deceased left no will as far as can be learned. That the assets of the estate are of the estimated value of \$51,000, as follows: Policy in the Atlas Life Insurance Company, \$3,000; household furniture, etc., \$1,000; stock in trade, \$7,000; work and contracts on hand and incomplete, \$5,000; debts due deceased, \$10,000; good will of business, \$25,000. The liabilities are given at \$11,736.10. The petition further sets up that the deceased was in business as a plumber and at the time of his death there were many uncompleted contracts on hand besides much work partly performed, that there are materials in stock and ordered to complete these contracts and that the results to the estate will be ruinous unless the work on hand is finished and the materials used up; also that the good will of said business is of much greater value than any other item of the assets of said estate and is believed to be about equal in value to the sum total of all the other assets, and that it is about all that will be left to the petitioner and her brother, the sole surviving heirs, after all the liabilities are paid and for this reason the court is requested to appoint Archibald F. Gillilan temporary administrator of the estate with power and authority to manage and continue the said business, subject to the direction of the court, until a permanent administrator can be appointed. The court granted the petition, appointed A. F. Gillilan temporary administrator under a \$10,000 bond which has been filed with J. H. Soper and M. F. Allen as sureties.

MANY THANKS.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. "There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum, who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for H. I."

ITCHING Burning Scaly HUMORS

Instantly Relieved by One Application of CUTICURA

1st Step
2d Step
3d Step

Bathe the affected parts thoroughly with Hot WATER and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding or thickened cuticle.

Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, with soothing and heal.

Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel HUMOR GRANA.

This SINGLE treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp humors, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

SAVE YOUR HAIR, HANDS

And Skin by using CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soaps, as well as purifier and restorer for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Send for the book, "Purify the Skin," \$1.00 per copy, by mail, enclosing 10c. Resolvers Old skin, etc. Send for a copy of "Cuticura," from U. S. A. Medical Supply Co., New York & San Francisco. How to Cure Itself.

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Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bones treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

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By the "Iolani" over a hundred barrels of this well-known oil, and now afloat over 200 more barrels; so we don't think we will run short of oil during the coming sugar season. Tropic Oils for engine, cylinder, dynamo, car box, roller and all other lubricating purposes have not got their equal in this market. Our sales prove this, for from a small beginning we have worked up to an oil business that shows that the article used is all right. Get your season's supply from us.

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SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport.
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance
Capital their reinsurance
companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance
Capital their reinsurance
companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 48,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898,
£110,859,969.
1—Authorized Capital—£5,000,000
Subscribed 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 987,500 0 0
2—Life Funds 2,780,459 7 11
3—Fire and Annuity Funds 105,029 17 11
£110,859,969 7 10

Revenue Fire Branch 1,530,500 8 8
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,015,962 10 8
£2,546,462 8 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, October 27.
Br. bk. Woolabra, Williamson, from Newcastle, September 11, 1899 tons coal to order.
Sch. Mohana, Sam, from Maui.
Sch. Kakaia, Higa, from Hawaii.
Saturday, October 28.
Br. stmr. Aorangi, Hay, 7 days from Victoria: pass. and mdee., to T. H. Davies & Co.
Am. schr. R. W. Bartlett, Nelson, from Gray's Harbor with lumber.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kaanapali, October 27: 8 pieces machinery.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Koloa October 27: 1,020 bags sugar, 47 bags taro, 17 pkgs. sundries.
Am. sh. Great Admiral, Stearns, from Newcastle, September 9: 1,980 tons coal.
Stmr. Maui, Macdonald, from Hamakua ports.
Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, from Kaanapali.
Stmr. Kilauea, Hou, Dower, from Molokai.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo: 201 sheep, 35 head cattle, 1 horse, 56 hogs, 478 bags potatoes, 33 bags corn, 111 pkgs. sundries.
Sunday, October 29.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 150 bags rice, 32 bags rice, 40 bbls. mdee.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 15 hrs. from Kapa: 270 bags rice.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahuili: 40 head cattle, 80 hogs, 1 horse, 189 sacks taro, 253 sacks potatoes, 189 sacks corn, 157 pkgs. sundries.
Monday, October 30.
Br. stmr. Doric, Smith, 9 days 18 hrs. from Yokohama: pass. and mdee. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Sloop Kahului, Sam, from Pearl Lochs.
Sailed from HONOLULU.
Friday, October 27.
Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, Elele.
Stmr. Kilauea, Gregory, Lahaina.
U. S. transport Ohio, Boggs, San Francisco.
Sch. Millie Morris, Kulkahi, Koolau.
Saturday, October 28.
Russ. stmr. Dalny Vostok, Erickson, San Francisco.
Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, Puget Sound.
Br. stmr. Aorangi, Hay, Sydney.
Am. schr. Endeavor, McAlle, Puget Sound.
Sunday, October 29.
Am. bkt. Irmgar, Schmidt, San Francisco.
Monday, October 30.
Ger. sp. Theodor Arfmann, San Francisco.
Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, Molokai.
Stmr. Kilauea, Hou, Dower, Kaunakakai.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Lahaina.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapa.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Koolau.
ISLAND PORTS.
KAANAPALI—Arrived, Oct. 27, bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, from Nanaimo Oct. 10, coal.
HILO—Arrived, Oct. 22, schr. Nokomis, from Port Gamble.

MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. Aorangi, from Victoria, October 28.—Left Vancouver on the 20th inst. at 7 p. m., after having received mails, passengers, and with a full cargo. Arrived at Victoria, B. C. at 2:40 a. m. on the 21st, and left again at 6 a. m. same day. Fine weather, with southwesterly winds, were experienced until the 26th inst., when the northeast trades were met, with the weather continuing fine to port; shortly after leaving Victoria passed H. M. S. Egeria, bound for Victoria, B. C.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.
U. S. tugboat Iroquois, Pond, cruise, October 4.
U. S. cruiser Newark, McCalla, San Francisco, October 26.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Am. yacht Norna, Weaver, Yokohama, September 3.
Am. bk. Abbey Palmer, Uhlberg, Newcastle, September 21.
Haw. bk. R. P. Ribbet, Bender, San Francisco, September 24.
Haw. bk. Iolani, McClure, New York, September 26.
Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco.
Am. bk. Edw. May, Hanson, San Francisco, October 13.
Am. schr. Bertie Minor, Raven, Eureka, October 14.
Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, October 16.
Am. sp. Occidental, Bennett, Tacoma, October 17.
Am. sh. George Curtis, Calhoun, San Francisco, October 19.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, October 19.
Am. schr. Chas. R. Wilson, Johnson, Aberdeen, October 21.
Am. sh. Lucile, Anderson, Tacoma, October 21.
Am. bk. Theobald Cameron, Nanaimo, October 22.
Am. schr. O. M. Kellogg, Iverson, Tacoma, October 23.
Am. schr. John A. Bagg, Balch, Sydney, October 25.
Am. sp. Chas. E. Moody, Woodside, Norfolk, October 26.
Br. bk. Woolabra, Williamson, New castle, October 27.
Am. schr. R. W. Bartlett, Nelson, Gray's Harbor, October 28.
Am. sp. Great Admiral, Stearns, Newcastle, October 28.

The steamers sailing today from this port are: Kinau, Freeman, from Hamakua; Hilo and Maui, from Hilo; and the Claudine, Cameron, from Kahuili. The Kinau, Freeman, is a 2,000-ton steamer, and the Hilo and Maui are 1,000-ton steamers. The Claudine, Cameron, is a 1,000-ton steamer.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kauai, October 28.—A. Kanaue, J. W. Cathcart, Dr. H. L. Hayes and wife, Dr. R. B. Williams and wife, Mrs. A. J. Smith, 2 children and maid, E. R. Hendry, J. W. Mason, Mrs. J. Gibb and son, P. Peck, Mrs. A. Slaven, Gus. Froese, Miss M. Mabry, Mrs. Geo. Patterson, Miss H. Meemano, George Brand, Samuel Parker Jr., T. R. Robinson, E. A. Fraser, C. J. McConaha, W. Thompson, Miss M. Wight, G. P. Wilder and wife, E. Morton, wife and child, T. M. Stack, and 82 deck passengers.
From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, October 29.—H. P. Baldwin, W. O. Smith, Miss A. Cooke, Master T. Cooke, Master Allan Bishop, Master P. Rice, T. Blockstadt, Au Chong, C. M. Cooke and wife, Wm. Alexander, Miss K. Fairchild, Mrs. C. H. Bishop, Miss M. Rice, Mrs. N. Allen, Miss A. Kanoho, W. H. Rice, W. T. Schmidt, W. H. Babbitt, J. L. Buchanan, E. J. G. Bryant, C. White, P. Lovell and wife, S. Sang and 55 deck.
From Victoria, per stmr. Aorangi, October 28.—E. Peck, Mons. and Mad. Lemarie, Mdle. Peres, Mrs. Rothwell and children, Miss E. Haley, A. Brodie, E. F. Milliken, J. N. Collins and wife, Miss Yexie, G. Spence, Mr. Scheurmann and wife, Master Scheurmann, W. Cullen, J. Cullen, J. N. Schafer and wife, Mrs. and Miss Guild, E. Sutter, Mrs. E. Grimsdon, Mrs. and Master Asken, Mrs. Davidson and four children, Miss A. Austin, Dr. and Mrs. Garrison, Miss A. Thomas, Miss Platten, Miss Hitchcock, Mrs. Savary and two children and four steerage.
From Kaanapali, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, October 27.—Mr. Gussefeld.
From Koloa, per stmr. Mikahala, October 27.—Rev. H. Isenberg, H. A. Isenberg, D. W. Anderson, Mr. Danford, Mr. Graig, J. T. McCrosson, C. S. Hallaway, C. Wolters, W. Baldwin, Mrs. Norrie and 12 deck passengers.
From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Claudine, October 29.—B. D. Baldwin, W. H. Hooge, Miss Milt, Mrs. W. O. Smith, Miss Dantelsen, G. Schuman, C. B. Gray, H. M. Tibbey, F. W. Beardslee, D. Quill, W. S. Dole, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Jno. Connan, P. N. Kahokuina, H. Howell, C. A. Doyle, Lillian Denney and 3 children, Ah Young, L. Y. Aloha, H. Meek, Chock Kea, Theo. Richards, Brother Bertram, J. W. Young, George Barker, K. R. G. Wallace, Gus. Froise, and 53 deck.
From Yokohama, per stmr. Doric, October 30.—For Honolulu—Mrs. Hail York Kai and servant, Lee Choo, Mrs. Shang See, Miss Loo Hin On, H. Noguichi, Mrs. Loo Chang She, Mrs. Leang Hung Hin, Wong Tin Chong, Lin Coon Chuck, D. Yoanow. For San Francisco—Capt. W. H. Anderson, U.S.A.; Dr. B. Apple, Dr. Berrick, Master Frank Beatty, Thos. Dorr, T. Greidanas, W. B. Harrison, J. M. James, Fred. B. Jones, Wm. Maxwell, Maj. C. W. McCawley, U.S.M.C.; A. Ploos van Amstel, M. Shibata, Lieut. E. Stevenson, R.N.; F. Vivanti, Y. Yoshioka, Mrs. W. H. Anderson, Mrs. Wm. H. Avery, Lieut. Col. A. B. Bayless, U.S.V.; Mrs. F. E. Beatty, Miss Emily Beatty, Dr. M. W. Franklin, Alfred H. Gould, Mrs. W. B. Harrison, Mrs. J. M. James, Mrs. C. P. Low and maid, F. Howell, Y. Oki, Otis A. Poole, Miss E. Poole, Trumbull White, Mrs. F. Vivanti, Lord Balcarres.
Booked.
For Yokohama, per stmr. Gaelic, October 31.—Lee Chu, wife and four children, Y. Ah Tai, Alfred Kanaue, Miss Wells, Miss Flayton, W. H. Cummings, Tom Cummings, Mrs. F. Y. Dunleavy, H. Dunleavy, S. F. Mill.
For San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, October 31.—E. A. Fraser, E. Walton, D. Mullen, J. Hardy, E. Felt, M. de Roco, F. McQuarrie, Oscar Norfield, Miss B. Foltz, Miss M. Marshall, H. G. Lonsdale, Mrs. Lonsdale, J. Williams, E. M. Bell, Mr. Roberts, wife and child, Mr. Medcroft, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, the Misses Sheridan, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Mrs. C. H. Bishop, Master Bishop, Captain Peterson and wife, W. H. Lowden, P. Peck, W. B. McLean, A. Friedenthal, Miss Coleman, Miss Chandler, Mrs. McPherson, Miss E. G. O'Connell, Mrs. L. C. O'Connell, R. D. Emery, D. J. Rogers, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Miss Lowden, Frank Curtis, F. L. Hoogs, Clay Clement, J. E. Crew, Mrs. Clay Clement, Miss E. Thompson, R. H. Pratt and wife, Mrs. Eastwood and wife, Miss J. G. Shearer, Mrs. L. P. McIntyre, J. E. Alexander, W. Spotswood, R. B. Hogue, R. S. Moore.
For San Francisco, per stmr. Doric, October 31.—J. C. Quinn, Dr. R. B. Williams and wife, J. A. Wilder and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vos and daughter, Mr. Peachy, S. Robinson, W. M. Alexander, J. B. Castle, Mrs. Dr. F. H. Humphris, Mrs. A. F. Newman, J. M. Butterworth, K. F. Dredge, Miss M. L. Patterson, C. F. Grimwood and wife, Dr. Henry Hayes and wife.
Lost His Hack.
J. Rosa, owner of hack No. 123 of Stand No. 84, left his horse and vehicle securely fastened outside his home at Twile last night while he ate his dinner, and on returning was surprised to discover that the outfit had disappeared. The police were looking out for it but up to 2 o'clock this morning no trace was discovered.
It is stated that soldiers were seen to enter the vehicle and drive away toward Waikiki.
NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.
1 S Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.
C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The ship Great Admiral is owned by her present master, Captain R. R. Sterling.
The Abbey Palmer is taking on ballast preparatory to sailing for Puget Sound.
The United States steamer Newark is coaling in the stream. The Government tug Iroquois is acting as water tender.
The British ship County of Merioneth, from Liverpool, is due any day at this port with a big cargo of general merchandise.
The German ship Theodor, which has been in the harbor repairing since September 28 last, sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon.
Captain Gregory, formerly of the steamer Iwalani, is now in command of the Kilauea, vice Captain Thompson, transferred to the Niihau.
Owing to a big freight offering the steamer James Makee's departure for Kapa yesterday was delayed until after 6 o'clock in the afternoon.
The cargo of the American barkentine Irmgar, Schmidt, sailing October 29 for San Francisco was: 404 bags, 44,844 pounds, sugar, value \$1,884.91; 110 tons ballast, 50 cts. per 100 sq. ft. barrels.
The fact that Great Britain has chartered thus far as many as seventy transports, the majority being employed in the North Atlantic trade, for the transportation of troops and ammunition to South Africa, will have an influence on freight rates.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company and Toyo Kisen Kaisha joint schedule for 1900 is now published. The cargo steamers On Sang and Alcoa are on the list to stop at Honolulu on the way to San Francisco two trips each during November and December.
Per ship Chas. E. Moody, from Norfolk, October 26.—On May 13, during the night, Adolph Pickert went out on the jibboom with three Japanese to furl the jibs; the weather was fair and we were not sailing very fast; about twenty minutes were occupied on the jibboom before the three Japanese returned to their forecastle and reported the man overboard. The man could not swim and it was impossible to rescue him.
The Oriental & Occidental liner Doric docked at the Mall wharf at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon with 698 Chinese and Japanese steerage passengers and a number of Chinese in the cabin for this port, besides a good through list. The Doric was to sail for San Francisco at 5 o'clock this morning with all the passengers from here that could be accommodated. The Doric sailed from Yokohama on the 21st inst. but brings no news of especial interest.
The steamer James Makee, from Kapa yesterday, reports bad weather off that harbor last week. In attempting to land a pump a boat was overturned and one of the crew narrowly escaped drowning. He was caught by the rope attached from shore and was pulled under the water, emerging only when a breaker rolled over him. He remained in this perilous plight some fifteen minutes, as, owing to the heavy current, a boat could not come to his rescue sooner. When finally succored he was more dead than alive and it was some hours before he fully recovered. The Walalea sails for leeward Kaula ports tomorrow and the James Makee may be delayed, as some repairs are intended to be made on her.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

Demurrer Filed in the Suit Against Kamalo Promoters.
In the ejectment suit of Mahoehoa vs. Tai Bun and others the defendants have filed an answer denying all the allegations in the complaint and giving notice of their intention to rely on the Statute of Limitations as a defense.
In the suit of Harry L. Evans against Frank Huestace and others a demurrer has been filed to the effect that certain other persons than those named should be made parties to the suit; that plaintiff has no right to maintain his action because it is not alleged that the proper agents of the Kamalo Sugar Company have refused or are unable to act in the premises; that plaintiff has a plain, speedy and adequate remedy at law and that on his own showing plaintiff is not entitled to the relief sought or to any relief.
In the suit of W. L. Stanley for the benefit of C. Lal Young, guardian, against Akoi and J. H. Barenaba, a bill of exceptions and motion for a new trial has been filed.
In the case of John Kakuva et al. vs. Jaa K. Smythe et al., a bill for the cancellation of a lease, the decree to the demurrer has been filed.
Defendants in the case of the Lahaina Coffee & Fruit Company and others against Pioneer Mill Company have filed a decree and notice that on Thursday they will ask the court to settle it.
In the bill for partnership accounting entitled Wm. Blaisdell vs. 1 R. Burns, a replication to defendant's answer has been filed in which plaintiff says said answer is untrue, uncertain and insufficient, and that he will prove his complaint.
Judge Perry was occupied all of yesterday with the Christley-Macdon case which will go on again tomorrow.
BORN.
PARIS—In this city, October 26, to the wife of Edwin Paris, a daughter.
MARRIED.
TORRES-TATE—At the home of the bride, on Liliha street, October 26, 1899, by the Rev. W. A. Gardner, Domingo Torres to Miss Hannah Kalemomoi Tate.
DIED.
BERRY—In this city, October 27, 1899, the infant son of Mr and Mrs F. J. Berry.

PLUCKING LIVE TURKEYS.

Judge Wilcox Imposes Merited Punishment on Two Chinese.
The cold blooded cruelty of the average Pake was well demonstrated yesterday morning at about 9:30, when two Chinamen named Ah Hok and Kee Hok were arrested at the Kong Hop Kee fruit and vegetable store on King street opposite W. W. Blomond & Co.
The men were caught in the act of plucking live turkeys. The work was being done in the open alley way in plain sight of passers by. Quite a number of turkeys had been plucked, several of which were still alive and one was running about inside the building completely denuded of its feathers while another was undergoing the same agony.
At the Police Court the men were charged with cruelty to animals; they had no excuse to offer for their conduct and appeared quite surprised at the fuss made over the, to them, simple matter.
Judge Wilcox imposed a fine of \$10.00 and imprisonment for ten days in both cases. An appeal was lodged and the two Chinamen were released on \$100 bail each.
Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.
MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.
In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mrs. Wahine Kahu and S. Kahu, her husband, of Nawiliwili, Island of Kauai, to E. Lindemann, of Wailua, Island of Kauai, dated the 20th day of April, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 197, pages 98 to 100, inclusive, and assigned by said E. Lindemann to Wong Feart, of Kapa, Kauai, by deed of assignment dated August 31, 1899, duly recorded in said Registry.
Notice is hereby given that said Wong Feart, the assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, for non-payment of principal and interest;
And also that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, auctioneer, in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 27th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.
Further particulars can be obtained from M. F. Prosser at Lihue, Kauai, and from Charles F. Peterson, at Honolulu, Oahu, the attorneys of the assignee of said mortgage.
Dated, Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 28, 1899.
WONG FEART,
Assignee of Mortgage.
The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:
1. Two pieces of land in Waipouli, Kauai, numbered on the plan of the land No. 4 and 5, conveyed to W. Kahu by deed from his father Waiwala, recorded in Liber 102, page 219, containing an area of 6.50 acres and 8.09 acres respectively.
2. A piece of Kuleana Hehu 8843, situated at Kapa, Kauai, conveyed to W. Kahu by deed from Anna, recorded in Liber 67, pages 209 and 210.
3. One-half of Kuleana Hehu 3316, Royal Patent 4706, situated at Niihau, Kauai, conveyed to W. Kahu by deed from John Robinson, recorded in Liber 68, page 443.
2120-3t
MEETING NOTICE.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the Pepeeke Sugar Co., Ltd., held at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on October 27, 1899, the following officers were elected to act for the ensuing year, viz:
President..... Mr. A. Young
Vice President..... Mr. W. F. Allen
Secretary..... Mr. W. H. Baird
Treasurer..... Mr. J. C. Cook
Auditor..... Mr. T. R. Keyworth
T. CLIVE DAVIES,
Secretary Pro. Tem.
2120-3t
Metropolitan
Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.
Shipping and Family
Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.
G. J. WALLER, Manager.
Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.
CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.
Bark Luzon will sail from New York for Honolulu December 7, 1899, if no conflicting inducements offer.
For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kibby street, Boston,
or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—

Samuel M. Damon et al., trustees under the will of B. P. Bishop, deceased, vs. J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, and sixteen others.—At Chambers.
The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett, and Annie Dowsett, defendants, to appear ten days after service hereof, if they reside on the Island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service, before such Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to answer the annexed bill to foreclose mortgage and for a receiver, of Samuel M. Damon and four others, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, and have you then and there this writ with your return thereon.
WITNESS the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Oahu, this 13th day of June, 1899.
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.
I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered that service be made upon said non-resident defendants, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, by publication of the same, and continuance of the hearing of said cause until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
Honolulu, October 24, 1899.
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN EQUIT.
Samuel M. Damon, Joseph O. Carter, William O. Smith, Charles M. Hyde and William F. Allen, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, Plaintiffs, vs. J. M. Dowsett, Administrator of the Estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, Defendants.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage and For a Receiver.
ORDER OF PUBLICATION.
Whereas, it appears by affidavit that Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, certain of the defendants in the above entitled suit, are necessary parties to said suit, and that they have been residents in the Republic of Hawaii but have removed therefrom;
It is ordered that service upon said defendants may be made by publication of the summons issued in said suit; and that said summons shall be published in the Hawaiian Gazette twice each week from the 27th day of October, A. D. 1899, to the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900; and that a copy of the summons and petition of said suit be deposited in the postoffice addressed to each of said defendants at his or her last place of residence; or that personal service of a copy of said petition and summons be made upon said defendants out of the Republic.
Dated, Honolulu, October 24, A. D. 1899.
[Seal] A. PERRY,
First Judge of the Circuit Court for the Hawaiian Islands.
Attest: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
2919-28t
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.
In the Matter of the Estate of Lorenzo Marie Hammer, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.
The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.
It is ordered that Friday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of the said court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.
Honolulu, October 13, 1899.
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
2116-3t
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.
In the Matter of the Estate of John Phillips, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased, Intestate.
Petition having been filed by Mabel A. Phillips, daughter of said intestate, paying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to Archibald F. Giblin, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Honolulu, Oct. 27, A. D. 1899.
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
2120-31t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. IN PROBATE. IN CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of R. von Tempisky, late of Kula, Maui, deceased. Before J. W. Kakuva, J.
On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.
It is ordered that Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1899, at 10 a. m., at Chambers in the Court House at Wailuku, Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
Wailuku, Maui, Oct. 18, 1899.
By the Court: JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk.
2118-31t
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
M. C. Aldrich, H. B. King, H. S. Swinton, H. M. Seal and N. Brown, vs. W. C. King, his next friend, vs. P. E. Hassinger, A. M. Turton and H. E. Ross and D. K. Brown.—At Chambers.
The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon Douglas K. Brown to appear ten days after service hereof, if he reside on the Island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service, before such Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building in Honolulu, to answer the annexed Bill of Complaint of Mary C. Aldrich et al., and have you then there this writ with your return thereon.
Witness the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 24th day of October, 1899.
(Sig.) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
2119-3mos.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of J. C. Strow, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said J. C. Strow, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office on Fort street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated, Honolulu, Oct. 27, 1899.
J. S. WALKER,
Administrator of the Estate of J. C. Strow, Deceased. 2120-41t
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THE UNDERSIGNED MARIE Bruns, executrix of the will of John Henry Bruns, late of Honolulu, deceased, admitted to probate this day, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said John Henry Bruns, to present the same to her at the office of W. O. Smith Esq., Judd building, Honolulu, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.
Honolulu, Oct. 13, 1899.
MARIE BRUNS, Executrix.
2116
ANNUAL MEETING.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the UNION MILL CO., LTD., will be held at the office of the Union Mill Co., Ltd., Kohala, on Monday, the 6th of November, at 10 a. m.
H. H. RENTON, Secretary.
2118-4t
WARRANT LOST.
WARRANT NO. 511, FAVOR OF C. H. Dickey, has been lost or stolen. Payment on same has been stopped. The finder is requested to leave same with C. H. Dickey, Haku, or Lyle A. Dickey, Honolulu. 2116-31t
PURE - BRED POULTRY!
Eggs for Hatching.
PURE BRED FOWLS and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:
English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.
I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.
Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.
Prices furnished on application.
WALTER C. WEEDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou Honolulu H. I.
At the Gazette Office.
Read the Daily Advertiser.